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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ON the eve of publishing, under very powerful auspices, a Prospectus and Specimen for editing a Chinese Dictionary, with a Latin and French Translation, to be delivered in Numbers, I pray you, Sir, to allow me to invite the Literati of Europe to come forward as subscribers, by communicating to them, through the means of your excellent Miscellany, the contents of the singular MS. Dictionary, of which I intend to propose an edition, with leave likely to be obtained from the liberal proprietor, Matthew Raper, Esq. F.R.S. This MS. Dictionary has not its equal in perspicuity of plan, or in abundance of Chinese characters.

The Chinese Dictionaries, with the pronunciation alone, or with the translation and pronunciation, already seen by me, are the following :

That printed in China, and described by F. Mailla,* as follows : “ Dictionnaire Chinois, qui, à côté de chaque Caractère, a la Pronunciation Européenne, pour aider les nouveaux Millionnaires, qui arrivent à la Chine.” —I have possessed this invaluable and elegant folio volume ever since 1791. Every character is accompanied with an Arabic figure, proceeding from 1 regularly to 9520 ; but with the various forms of each character arranged under the same figure, the number of them might be between 10 and 11 thousand in all.

The second, which I have often consulted in 1792, with the permission of the late proprietor, Thomas Fitzhugh, Esq. although in point of elegance superior perhaps to any MS. in Europe ; yet the number of characters therein exhibited and explained does not exceed 9000.

The third, I saw the same year, belonged to the Society *De Propaganda*, at Rome, a quarto volume of a moderate size, which had the singularity of being arranged by the order of keys, or elementary characters, and not alphabetically, as all others seen by me ; but upon an attentive examination, I found that it was not more copious than that printed in my possession.

The fourth is that formerly of Sir William Jones, now in the Royal Society, which for exactness and correctness has no equal ; yet even reckoning all the various forms of each character, the number exhibited does not exceed 10,500, and corresponds in order and subject to my printed one above described, having, besides, the translation with phrases

added to it, and the definitions in Chinese and European characters, which indeed renders this volume precious beyond all estimation.

* In the same library another is to be found, sent to the late Dr. Morton, much scantier than that of Sir William Jones, but more neatly written, and in a much better preservation.

In the Chinese Collection entrusted to me for sale,* there is a very interesting one in Chinese and Portuguese, having regularly 20 characters on each page, which are exactly 530 in number ; so that the characters contained amount to 10,600, and no more.—The singularity of this volume consists in its being interleaved ; and on these blanks are very singular observations, in Latin or French, concerning the analysis and true signification of the most important characters. The whole is written on Chinese paper.

From the above enumeration it appears, that 11,000 is the greatest number of characters contained in any of the above volumes.

In this class we may safely comprize all the eight Chinese Dictionaries in the National Library at Paris, if we attend to the description given of them in the *Magazin Encyclopédique*, tom. ii. 6.me ann. from p. 189 to 195 ; from which it is plain, that even the famous one marked No. I. formerly belonging to the *Vatican*, notwithstanding the great number of its pages, cannot possibly contain beyond 11,000 characters at most. For if it be true, that, as the account says, p. 190—“ *Il est écrit avec le plus grand ordre, et toute la clarté que l'on peut désirer*,” we are enabled to ascertain the scale of arrangement of the whole volume, from the extent of some parts of which the number of characters is well known ; and how very wide this scale of arrangement is, it evidently appears—1. From the Table of the Keys, No. 3, occupying three pages.—2. From the Tables of the Cycles, Nos. 7, which fill four pages ;—and 3. From the *Pe-kiá-sim*, or composition on the *Family Names*, No. 9, which cannot have more than 476 characters, as we shall see hereafter, and yet it extends to seven pages.

The Dictionary I am going to describe, contains, however, no less than 14,000 characters, twice over ; once in the Index, arranged by keys, and again in the explanatory part disposed alphabetically, according to their sounds.

Mr. Raper's Dictionary consists of two immense royal folio volumes, 19 inches by 11, on English paper.

* See “ *Le Chou King*” published by De Guignes, à Paris, 1770, 4to. pag. 393.
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* See Monthly Mag. for Feb. 1804, p. 64.

The first volume, consisting of 240 pages, contains :

1. Two very copious and useful Chinese Vocabularies, with Dialogues. The Vocabulary at the beginning of the volume is translated in Latin ; and the other, at the end of it, is translated in French. The former contains all words relative to all that concerns religion, science, or the several wants of human life : the whole preceded by some concise, but exceeding useful grammatical rules, and a list of 100 nouns of opposite signification. The latter contains many of the subjects of the former ; but what is peculiar to it, is the double pronunciation affixed to each word, according to the Mandarinic Language and the Dialect of Canton. It contains, besides, all the various names of teas ; and no less than 250 names of silks, gauzes, and other weavers' articles, which form the commerce of Canton.

2. The same first volume contains above 300 names of drugs, and other articles of natural philosophy and pharmacy, alphabetically arranged according to the Latin translation, to which the French is also added.

3. It contains, besides, the method of counting days, hours, and years, according to the Chinese cycles, &c. and the method of writing Chinese arithmetical figures in three different ways.

4. The above Treatises occupy all the 240 pages, with the exception of sixty-two only, which are filled with Chinese characters, in eight vertical columns for each page ; each column containing, when full, as most of them are, thirty-five characters : to each of them a figure is annexed, on the left, shewing the number of its component strokes ; and on the right, its pronunciation.

The first page of these sixty-two, with nearly two columns more of the next, contains a complete list of all the elementary characters, or keys.

On the remainder of the second page, down to the end of the sixty-first, we find a display of all the characters, arranged each in regular progression of its component strokes, and under its respective key, with pronunciation, &c. as described above. When a key has few characters, a little space is left, and another key follows in the same column. The pages being all in eight columns each, and with thirty-five characters in each full column, it is plain, that, with saying that this Index contains no less than fourteen thousand characters, we make the great allowance of 2800 characters for blanks, while these are quite trifling in the Index.

The sixty-second page exhibits a catalogue, arranged as the others, of characters difficult to be traced to their keys. They are only ninety in all.

The small number of these irregular characters, Mr. Editor, far from being a proof of imperfection, is the result of the admirable plan of this singular Dictionary.

The author, in the arrangement of the characters by their keys, has forsaken the philosophical distribution of the for-

mer (common to all dictionaries seen by me) under only 214 elements, which with their variations of form, scarcely amount to 240, and has adopted a more extensive one, which greatly contributes to the facility of finding any character whatever.

The index to the keys contains precisely 323 elements, as the space which they occupy of a page and nearly two columns sufficiently demonstrates ; if we advert to the above description of the immense size and copiousness of each page.

It is observable that the author has had his authority for encreasing the number of the keys ; since the great Imperial Dictionary by Kam-hi, a copy of which is in St. John's College at Oxford, exhibits in the first volume, a list of elementary characters being 444 in number, which Kam-hi says to have been adopted by the author of a dictionary entitled *Pien-hai* *.

The author of Mr. Raper's Dictionary, not contented with the amplification of elements in the display of the 14,000 characters, not only has arranged them in regular progression according to the number of their component strokes in 323 series as the keys were, but he has given two, three, or four series in the same key, whenever, besides its usual position at the left of the characters, it was sometimes situated vertically, or at the base, in the middle, or at the right of them. Thus the element *gin*, meaning man, has two series, one exhibiting the characters that have the key *gin* on the left, and the other those that have it vertically : the element *keu*, the mouth, has four series ; the first containing those characters where this element is in its usual place at the left ; the second, where it is vertically placed ; the third, where it is in the middle ; and the last, where the same element is at the base ; and so on for many more keys.

This admirable arrangement gives the index a peculiar degree of perspicuity, and an incomparable facility in consulting it.

The second volume of Mr. Raper's Dictionary consists of 420 pages, exhibiting again the same 14,000 characters regularly disposed according to their sounds and tones, which are expressed with French Orthography, and alphabetically arranged.

Each page is divided by vertical red lines into four columns, which are all again divided by horizontal lines into ten rectangles each ; so that every page exhi-

* We must observe, that, from a list of dictionaries, &c. in that voluminous one called *Chim-ku-tum*, this dictionary *Pien-hai* is a distinct one from the other *Hai-pien* so often mentioned by all the Missionaries. The account of this list of 444 elementary characters in Kam-hi's dictionary is quite wrong in Fourmont's *Mémoires*, &c. page 124.

bits forty characters with an explanation in Portuguese and Latin; each having one of the forty rectangles allotted to them.

There is not a single page * blank; only here and there one or two, and very seldom three of the forty rectangles are left vacant, when a new *sound* or *tone* begins; yet, by saying that this second volume contains 14,000 characters, as the Index, the same ample allowance is made for blanks of 2800 characters.

Thus, Mr. Editor, I can assure the public by my own experience, that this invaluable MS. contains every imaginable various forms of the most familiar characters, all written in a large and legible size both in the Index and in the body of the work; and that by this means the European student is never disappointed, as he must often be in all the other dictionaries above described. It contains, besides many characters not introduced nor translated in all the other dictionaries seen by me.

The Chinese have selected a determined number of characters to express the names of their families, which they call *Pe-kia-sin* *; and it is highly important to become acquainted with these characters, since the imperial names, and some of the geographical nouns are expressed with them. The second volume of Mr. Raper's dictionary never fails to point out such characters by the Portuguese word *Alcunha*, meaning *family*. But I have two Chinese editions of a sort of composition, embracing all these *Family Names*, so that I could easily publish them in a separate page. The precise number of such characters are 439; but some of them are three or four times repeated in the composition just mentioned; hence the above number rises to 476 exactly.

Another singularity of the Chinese language is that of joining, in the enumeration of any thing, a particular auxiliary character, besides those of the numerals, specifying what kind of things they reckon. Thus, reckoning beds, or tables, they put, besides the numeral, the particle

* By mistake the author turned once two leaves at a time, and made two blanks; but these are not comprized in the 420 given as the total of this volume.

* *Pe* meaning a *hundred*, many go on with the notion that the family-characters are no more than one hundred; but these characters are so called from the first distribution of the people by their first Emperor, *Fo-bi*, into a hundred tribes, or families, as related in the *Annals*.—See *Milla Hist. Génér. de la Chine*, vol. i. p. 6. My Chinese friend, *Paul-ko* used to tell me, that the family-names were one thousand. The two Chinese editions I have of these characters, have, however, ascertained the number of them with precision.

cham, and say, One bed, *ye-cham-choam*. To flowers they put the particle *to*, and say, One flower, *ye-to-hoa*, &c., &c.—F. Varo, in his Grammar, printed at Canton, 1703, gives a list of no less than 50 of these auxiliary characters. In Sir William Jones's Dictionary the list of them amounts to eighty-four. I have already copied it, and it could be published with Mr. Raper's Dictionary.

You see, then, Mr. Editor, what a degree of superiority my materials for publishing a Chinese Dictionary are entitled to. The Dictionary itself will contain at least three thousand characters more than any of the MSS. above described; while all other very important Vocabularies, Dialogues, and Tracts, annexed to it, will render it quite unique and invaluable.

I hope you will deem these observations as deserving a room in your invaluable Miscellany, and by inserting them in it, you will greatly oblige, Sir, your's, &c.

ANTONIO MONTUCCI.

Pancras, March 12, 1804.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM very ready to ask pardon of the *manes* of Mr. Robinson if I have mistaken in my assertion concerning his charge against King James I. It is true, as the writer of the *Cantabrigiana* supposes, that I quoted from memory; but I know not whence I could have got the notion but from actually reading such a passage. Has your correspondent seen the earliest edition of the work in question? I believe there have been several. I am sure I was not incorrect in saying, that the performance is strongly tinged with party virulence and credulity. Oldmixon (say the Monthly Reviewers) is his pole-star. Be it as it may, I am not sorry that I took the opportunity of demonstrating the falshood of a charge against James, which, having been repeated by different writers, may perhaps still obtain a degree of credit with incautious readers. Nor shall I hesitate still to maintain the character of a *moderate man* by occasionally exposing party bigotry and falshood on either side.

Your *Coliana*, Sir, seems likely enough to afford matter for such exposure; for it is evident, that the writer of the scraps so entitled, had a plentiful share of credulity and illiberality. A more pregnant example of both cannot easily be met with, than what appears in p. 34, of your present volume, under the article *The Monument*. Mr. Cole says, speaking of the fire of London, "It has always been a part of my political creed, that a set of people diametrically opposite to the papists, were the incendiaries." He adds, that

this is a secret he rarely trusts with any but his real friends; and, indeed, it may be presumed, that he had few correspondents in whose opinion he would not be lessened by such a notion. Addison, in his admirably humorous portrait of the country-squire in the *Freeholder*, makes this belief one of the strongest instances of vulgar party-credulity. On descending from the Monument, says he, "observing an English inscription upon the basis, he read it over several times, and told me he could scarce believe his eyes, for that he had often heard from an old attorney, who lived near him in the country, that it was the *Presbyterians* who burned down the city." Mr. Cole, had he not been led away by opposite prejudices, would, probably, as a staunch antiquarian, have paid the same credit to *an inscription cut in stone*, that this honest gentleman is represented as doing; but while his partiality to the Papists induced him to exonerate them from the charge, he was resolved to lay it elsewhere, rather than admit the fact to be accidental. It is probable that, at that period, the Presbyterians and Independents possessed more than half of the property of the city of London; and to imagine that they would burn their own houses and goods out of spite to the Church and King, requires a faith large enough to swallow the Monument itself! N N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OF opinions generally received, it is desirable that their truth should be established, or their fallacy detected; but credulity or prejudice too often lead reason astray, and bewilder it in idle speculation. I was much surprized to find your correspondent in the February Magazine, p. 16, deny the irrefragable proofs we have of toads being found in stones and trees; but I should not have troubled you with these strictures, had not a case of this nature come under my observation*. As some men were sawing a large elm tree into planks, they cut through some substance to which they were strangers, and having called their master and myself, who happened to be with him, we found it was a toad, which must have been killed by the saw, as appeared by the brightness of its sparkling eyes; and the general moisture of its body. From the number of annual circles from its hole to the extremity of the wood, it must have been there at least thirty-five years; for, I suppose, the animal must have got into a cavity of this

* For further proofs, see Monthly Magazine, Vols. iv. and v.

tree for his winter residence, and that, in spring, the wood grew over him, where he remained till discovered by us. If toads, then, can live so long without the necessary aliment of other animals, I see no reason to doubt the authenticity of their being found in freestone, slate, and even blocks of marble.

Ray, the naturalist, mentions reports of such phenomena being prevalent in his time, but to which he gave little credit. I have heard it asserted they will live *in vacuo* below a certain temperature; but with how much truth, I know not.

The same correspondent mentions the *Agnus Scythicus* or Tartarian lamb; but had he known what that supposed zoophyte really is, he would not have been much astonished at the credulity of the learned, and the wonders attached to it by the vulgar. It is now well known to be the *polypodium barometz* of Lin. a species of fern, whose inferior roots push up the foliage of the plant in an horizontal direction, oftentimes assuming the figure and structure of a lamb, from whence it takes its name *barometz*, signifying *lamb*. With the assistance of a little art, it has been shown in the museums of the learned as a most wonderful natural production, and Sir Hans Sloane possessed many of them, which he described in *Phil. Trans.* No. 287. Abr. vol. ii. p. 646. Its noxious qualities destroy the surrounding herbage, whence arose the idea of their eating it, and the sap has very much the appearance of blood. In India the yellow down with which it is covered, is externally used to staunch blood. Dr. Hunter, in his *Evelyn's Sylva*, has given the figure of one very much resembling a sheep, and in Dr. De la Croix's *Connubia Florum* we have the following simple and elegant lines:

Est ubi præterea tingit sua purpura succos,
Itque cruor nostro similis: Qui Caspia sulcant
Æquora, sive legant spumosa Boristhenis ora,
Sive petant Asiam velis, et Colchica regna,
Hinc atq: inde stupent visu mirabile mon-
strum.

Surgit humo* Borames. Præcelsa in stipite
fractus

Stat quadrupes. Olli vellus. Duo cornua
fronte

Lancea, nec desunt oculi: rudis accola credit
Esse animal, dormire die, vigilare per umbram,
Et circum exessu pasci radicibus herbis.

Carnibus ambrosiæ sapor est, succiq: rubentes,
Posthabeat quibus alma suum Burgundia
nectar;

Atq: loco si ferre pedem natura dedisset,
Balatu si posset operum implorare, voracis
Ora Lupi contra, credas in stirpe sedere
Agnum equitem, gregibusq: agnorum al-
bescere colles.

* *Borames*, *Agnus Scythicus*.

Now

Now give me leave to mention a prejudicial error I have observed in Natural History, by considering the ant (*formica*) as an injurious insect; for I find her to be very useful in the destruction of aphides and caterpillars. These, while they remain, are her only food, and it is but just that she should be rewarded with a little of the fruit she has been the means of protecting. I hope, therefore, Mr. Editor, this will induce the humane to take her under their protection, and not to regard her as contrary to the wise policy of nature.

I am, Sir, Your obliged servant,
Feb. 28, 1804. HONECIB.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE variations which your meteorological Correspondent in Perthshire observed, between his *spirit of wine thermometer*, and a thermometer (probably a *mercurial* one) which he borrowed to compare therewith, as related at page 678 of your last volume, have suggested to me the propriety of stating some similar circumstances, which occurred in some thermometric experiments which I had occasion to make in the year 1801.—Among the numerous enquiries into the cause of the extraordinary fertility communicated to meadows by irrigation, a most intelligent writer has advanced, that heat is the principal agent, and that water, which has lost a part of its heat, by standing exposed to a colder atmosphere, or by passing over the surface of part of a meadow, will speedily acquire the necessary temperature, to be again used on a lower level, if it be conveyed thereto in such a manner as to *run briskly* in a carriage or channel for a certain space. It was in order to ascertain the truth of this theory, that I began, in February, 1801, a series of experiments in the meadows, which were constructed under my directions for his Grace the late Duke of Bedford, near Woburn. The thermometer I used was a mercurial one, attached to a pewter scale, and sliding into a japanned tin case, with a glass side for reading the degrees. I had another thermometer filled with spirits of wine, attached to a slip of box, on which, besides the degrees, were stamped the names of a variety of exotic plants opposite to the proper degree of heat for their growth: this spirit thermometer (the bore of whose tube was about three times as much diameter as that of my mercurial thermometer above mentioned) hung up against the south side, or jamb of a window looking to the eastward; and by the side of it the mercurial thermometer, when not in use in the meadow, was

hung. I always compared the two thermometers at going out, and on my return from the meadow, and was surprised to find, that, though they often stood at the same degree, it was not always the case; which induced me to procure another mercurial thermometer, nearly similar to the one above described, to hang constantly by the side of the spirit one, and from the 13th February, 1801, to the 1st March, 1802, I caused the degrees shewn on each thermometer to be registered, viz. at 9h. A. M. at 12h. and at 3h. 6h. and 9h. P. M. of each day. The frequent comparisons thus made, shewed clearly, that when the temperature had been for some time the same, the two thermometers stood precisely at the same degree, but that the spirit thermometer was much longer in acquiring, or indicating the temperature to which it was exposed, than the mercurial thermometer; and consequently, whenever the mercury was rising the spirits stood lower than the mercury, and the reverse when the air was growing, or had recently grown, colder. I carried on this experiment so long, principally with a view to ascertain the greatest variations which would occur between the two thermometers; and your readers who are curious in these matters, may not be displeased to have the following remarks, which present themselves on examining my journal above mentioned.

1st. At the hour of 9 A. M.—64 times the two thermometers exactly coincided; 63 times the spirits stood the highest (seldom more than 1 or 2 degrees) in all the remaining 81 observations at this hour, when both thermometers were noted, the mercury stood the highest; on the 6th June this difference amounted to $6\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$; on the 14th July to 6° , on 26th June to $5\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$; on 18th June, and 10th July to 5° ; on 12th April to $4\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$; on 4th August to 4° ; on 13th May, 8th June, 4th and 31st July to $3\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$; on 2d March, 11th April, 15th June, and 16th July to $3\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$; on 19th March, 20th April, 25th May, and 11th June to 3° , &c.

2nd. At the hour of 12.—65 times the two thermometers coincided; 104 times the spirits stood highest, and in all the remaining 116 observations at noon, when both thermometers were noted, the mercury stood the highest; the variations at this hour never exceeded $4\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, and in only nine instances exceeded 3° either way. It should be observed, that the sun shone upon this window till near 12 o'clock.

3d. At the hour of 3.—40 times the two thermometers coincided; 65 times the mercury stood the highest; and in all the remaining 167 observations, when both

both thermometers were noted, the spirits stood the highest: it was only in 6 instances that the variations either way exceeded 3° , in general they were much less.

4th. At the hour of 6.—17 times the two thermometers coincided; 22 times the mercury stood the highest, and in all the remaining 213 observations of both thermometers at this hour, the spirits stood the highest; on the 19th Sept. and 5th October, this difference amounted to 4° ; on the 3d April to $3\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$; on 8th May, and 16th Sept. to $3\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$; on 21st June, 28th August, 13th October to 3° ; on 23d May, 15th August, and 5th September to $2\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$; on 4th, 27th and 28th April, 11th and 26th May, 17th June, 31st July, 9th and 15th September to $2\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, &c.

5th. At the hour of 9 P. M.—11 times the two thermometers coincided; 8 times the mercury stood the highest (seldom more than 1°) and in all the remaining 116 observations, in which both thermometers were noted, the spirits stood the highest; this difference amounted on the 20th June to $4\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$; on the 26th June to $4\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$; on 19th May to 4° ; on 15th July to $3\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$; on 17th June to $3\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$; on 19th June, and 17th July to $3\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$; on 20th May, 27th June, and 13th July to 3° , &c.

6th. The 12th December, was the only day in my journal, wherein the mercury always stood higher than the spirits, which with the 8th September, and 2d, 5th and 21st January were the only days, in which the spirits were not at some hour of observation, higher than the mercury; during 19 days, the spirits were higher at every hour of observation than the mercury; and in 21 other days, they coincided in the first part of the day, and the spirits were afterwards the highest: the two thermometers did not coincide during any one day.

7th. The greatest height of the mercury, which was noted during the above interval, was $85\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$; on the 28th June, 1801, at 9h A. M. and the lowest was 32° , on the 12th January 1802, at 12 o'clock P. M.

From the above it must I think be evident, that spirit thermometers are unfit for meteorological observations, or any other where the heat is liable to sudden variations. It would, however, be of use to have a spirit thermometer attached to the same plate with the mercurial thermometer intended for use, and having lines drawn across from each degree on one thermometer to the corresponding degree on the other thermometer, for readily noting whenever the mercury was observed, whether the spirits stood higher or lower, and how many degrees; which would indicate any recent and considerable variation, which had taken place in

The convexity of the top of the mercury in a barometer tube, shews when the mercury therein is rising, and its concavity when it is falling; and it is desirable that those who regularly note the state of the barometer at certain hours, would by the sign + and —, or some other marks after each observation, denote this rising or falling state of the mercury: and in like manner, by the help of an attached spirit thermometer, denoting the rising or falling state of the mercury in the thermometer, this also might be set down; and it might have its use also, to state all the considerable differences between the mercury and the spirits, as I have done above.

Yours, &c.

JOHN FAREY.

12 Crown Street, Westminster,
15 February, 1804.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE Letter of Count Truchseß, in your last, conveyed to my mind such thorough satisfaction in regard to the authenticity of Chaucer's portrait, that, did I not think an additional remark or two might strengthen his testimony to those who may still be scrupulous, I would certainly withhold my observations.

The great difficulty seems to be, whether this portrait, painted in oil, could have been produced during the Life of Chaucer, since, according to the most generally received opinions, the art was not discovered till nine years subsequent to the poet's death, by John ab Eyck, in a search for varnish.

But Mr. Raspe, in his Critical Essay on Oil-painting, published in 1781, has proved its existence long before the pretended discovery of Van Eyck; and even cited a German writer upon painting, of the ninth or tenth century, (whose manuscript yet exists in this country,) who mentions the use of coals for the purpose of heating the oil-preparations.

Governor Pownall, in the ninth volume of the *Archæologia*, has produced, from the sacristy of Elv, some accounts that are as explicit as possible, that oil was used in the mixture of colours both in the reign of Edward II. and Edward III. The first says—"In tres lagenis et dimid. olei pro ymaginibus super columnas desingend."—The next, "In 31 lagenis et dimid. olei empt. . . . pro color. temperand:" and the third, "In oleo empt. pro picture faciend. in capella." Could oil-painting, says Lord Orford, be more exactly described at this day?—1. Oil for painting images on columns.—2. Oil for mixing colours, (which is distinguishing it from varnish.)—3. Oil for making pictures in the chapel. The first of these entries is dated in

Lord Orford, however, in the improved edition of his Works, has cited a precept of an earlier date, which, though not so immediately in point as the instances already quoted, implies the use of oil colours in a manner too strong to be mistaken. It is dated in 1239, in the twenty-third year of Henry III. and runs in these words:—"Rex thesaurario et camerariis suis salutem. Liberate de thesauro nostro Odoni aurifabro et Edwardo filio suo centum et septemdecim solidos et decem denarios pro oleo, vernici, et coloribus emptis, et picturis factis in camera regine nostre apud Westm. ab octavis sancte trinitatis anno regni nostri xxiii. usque ad festum sancti Barnabe apostoli eodem anno, scilicet per xv. dies."

It has been suggested to me, Sir, that the figure of the knave upon our common playing-cards wears a similar habit with the portrait in question. On this, however, I shall not lay considerable stress, as I think authorities of a more decisive kind may be brought to bear. Of cards, however, it may be proper to say thus much, that Mr. Anstis has produced a passage from the wardrobe-rolls of Edward I. which certainly implies their use as early as 1277. It mentions a game entitled *The Four Kings*. That the early specimens of playing-cards which have come down, differ very little in their form from these now used, need hardly be added; although the figures and devices that constituted the different suits, seem anciently to have depended very much upon the taste and invention of the card-makers.

But it is not on cards alone that the dress of the period I am now speaking of is preserved. Mr. Strutt, in his *View of the Dress and Habits of the English* (pl. cxxiv.) has copied an illumination from a very fine Manuscript of the *Roman de la Rose*, in the British Museum, (Hail. MS. 4425,) unquestionably painted at no great distance from the time of Chaucer, which has precisely the dress alluded to.

Having thus established the use of painting in oil, even in this country, long previous to the time of Chaucer, and pointed out a dress precisely similar in a Manuscript of contemporary age, what difficulty can possibly remain to hinder our decision on the Portrait of Chaucer being more than probably authentic. FABIVS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the last number of the *Edinburgh Review*, the first article is a notice of the "Account of the Life of Dr. Reid," some time since published "by Mr. Du-gald Stewart."

In this article, (at p. 274) the writer strangely asserts, "that it is almost exclusively to *experiment*," as distinguished from *observation*, "that Lord Bacon has directed the attention of his followers." But, in the 10th aphorism of the *Novum Organum*, Lord Bacon expressly ranks a *Natural History*, the result of simple *observation*, with and before an experimental history of things, as indispensably requisite to lay the foundation of that grand instauration of the sciences which he had proposed. In the example of his method of analysis and induction, which he exhibits, in an Enquiry into the Nature or essential Form of Heat, and which is comprehended under the eleventh aphorism, are five tables of instances or facts. Of these tables, the first contains twenty-seven instances; the second, thirty-two; the third, forty-one; the fourth, fourteen; the fifth, more than twenty. Had Lord Bacon been desirous to exclude simple *observation*, in all possible cases, from the service of philosophy, he would undoubtedly have been careful to appeal to nothing but *experiment*, in this primary example of his mode of investigation. Yet, in all these 134, or even more, specifications of facts, some of them, in the progress of the induction, repeating former facts, there is not one that appeals to *experiment* exclusively, or makes light of *observation*; there is scarcely one in which the fact is not quoted by Lord Bacon from *observation* chiefly; there are but an inconsiderable number, in regard to which, so far as they can be applied to illustrate the nature of heat, experiments can inform us better, than plain and accurate *observation*. Throughout the whole subsequent tenor of the *Novum Organum*, especially in his ample detail of those which he distinguishes as "Prerogative Instances," his Lordship constantly appeals to observations as much as to experiments, and takes the testimony of faithful and discerning observation, as of unexceptionable authority in philosophy. Throughout all his other writings on matters of science, as in the histories of sense and rare, of sound and hearing, &c. &c. he continually uses facts of observation, just as freely as facts of experiment. And it is well known, that the logic of his *Novum Organum* having been the invention of his early studies, he employed it himself in all his subsequent investigations, and intended the works he left behind him to be inspected, as examples of the use of it. Neither he, nor any of his worthy followers, ever pretended to teach; that we ought to withdraw our senses from all knowledge of the undisturbed appearances of Nature, if we would commence philosophers;

sophers; and to attend to nothing but the furnaces and crucibles in our laboratories. A pleasant piece of absurdity truly! to go to persuade us, that Lord Bacon enjoined his disciples to make no use of their eyes, unless with a candle in their hands, or with spectacles on their noses!

If I rightly understand the Reviewer's meaning in page 273; he wishes to inform us, that the method of analysis and induction had not been applied to any subjects of investigation but such as are physical and material, before the latest speculations of Condorcet and Mr. Stewart, or not, at least, before the time of Mr. Hume. But, if he had looked into Lord Bacon's Treatise concerning the Advancement of Science, or had carefully perused the *Novum Organum* from beginning to end, or had considered the Treatise on the Wisdom of the Ancients, or had examined the other works of the author relating to subjects purely moral, literary, and intellectual, and had reflected, in particular, on the nature of that *first philosophy*, the attainment to which was the great end of all the methods and enquiries which Bacon proposed; he could not have avoided perceiving, that, to Metaphysics, whether regarded as the most general and fundamental truths in the natural history of mind, or as that "axiomatrical Science" which Bacon termed the First Philosophy, his Lordship himself had actually applied with success his method of analysis and induction; and that, in fact, his whole instauration of the sciences was to be completed in the perfection of metaphysical truth. But the error extends farther. Any person who is even but tolerably acquainted with the treatises of Cicero on Topics, and on Rhetorical Invention, with the Institutes of Quintilian, or even with the Rhetoric of Aristotle, cannot but know, that in *substance* and *in fact*, if not in the minutiae of exterior appearance, the art prescribed by the ancient rhetoricians, and commonly practised by the Greek and Roman orators for the invention of arguments in pleading any cause, and then for bringing those arguments all to bear on the proper point of conviction or defence, was the very same with the method of analysis and induction exemplified by Bacon in the five tables mentioned above. Any person that reads "Xenophon's Memoirs of Socrates," a book that is put, in the common course of education, into every school-boy's hands, must know, that almost every one of Socrates's discourses is a beautiful example of the application of analysis and induction to subjects of investigation purely moral and intellectual. In truth, no one general principle in metaphysics or the science of mind has ever

yet been ascertained otherwise than by analysis and induction; these have considerably enlarged and improved that science since Lord Bacon's time; and hence is there just reason to expect, that they may advance it still farther.

It is affirmed, in this same article, (page 274 of the Review), that "all that observation could do, to determine the movements of the Heavenly Bodies, had been accomplished by the stargazers who preceded Sir Isaac Newton!!!" By this it should seem to be the belief of the Reviewer, that Dr. Halley, Dr. Bradley, Maupertuis, Dr. Herschel, and so many other astronomers at home and abroad, observed no phenomena of the Heavens after Sir Isaac Newton had published his System which were of use to confirm it; that Sir Isaac Newton himself did not confess his system to rest in some parts on mere analogies, and say that it would be true in the whole, only if certain astronomical events which he ventured to predict, should come to pass; that all the astronomers who have surveyed the heavens since Sir Isaac Newton wrote, have made not an observation of use "to determine any movement of the heavenly bodies."—I thought that every shepherd's boy had known better.

In the same page it is gravely asserted, that "the law of gravitation, which Sir Isaac Newton afterwards applied to the planetary system, was first calculated and ascertained by experiments performed upon substances which were entirely at his disposal." This, if it mean any thing to the writer's purpose, must mean, that gravitation was ascertained to be a *general law of the Universe*, before the investigation had been applied to any but bodies on the surface of the earth. In other words, the proposition is, that the planets were known to Sir Isaac Newton to gravitate towards the common centre of the system in all their movements, before he had himself made the slightest observation of their motions, or had received any testimony of the observations of others concerning them!

In page 324, of the same Number, the Reviewer says, that Karamzin "does publish in German." In page 328, he says, "This book (Karamzin's Travels,) was originally written in German." And throughout the review of these travels much abuse is lavished on Mr. Karamzin because he did publish such things in the German language. Now, the fact is, that Mr. Karamzin wrote the Narrative of his Travels in the Russian language. It was translated into German by Mr. John Richter; and his Translation, published by Hartknoch at Leipzig, in 1800, is now before me! Your's, &c. RHENO.

March 7, 1804.

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An ACCOUNT of AMIENS, translated from the recent TRAVELS of CAMUS, MEMBER of the NATIONAL INSTITUTE.

THE access to Amiens is by good roads, between beautiful walks. This city seems proud of the Congress, which gave peace to Europe. In passing through the streets, the ear is incessantly accosted with the noise of the shuttle.

Thus every house is a manufactory, where they make cassimeres, velvet, and all sorts of woven goods, whether in cotton or wool. Some citizens, who have large capitals, and are able to make advances, have collected together a number of artists into their extensive buildings. M. De la Haye fabricates both velvets and velveteens, which are frequently sold as velvets, though essentially different; as a much smaller quantity of the raw-material is consumed in the former, and a different method is used in cutting the shag. The shag of the velvet is cut in the loom cross-ways; whereas the velveteens come out close shorn. It is by a subsequent process the shag is cut, not breadth-ways, but length-ways. The operation is simple, but requires a hand practised in it. It is commonly executed by a woman. The velveteen is stretched upon a table about four feet in length, covered with a hard cushion. The workwoman takes into her hand a blade, like that of a very thin sword, about eighteen inches long, having at one end a handle, and at the other a strait groove, into which is inserted a sharp point, which projects with a very acute edge. This point is slid between the threads, that are to be cut, to form the shag, and is rapidly pushed the length of the chain. If they cut along all the threads, the stuff resembles complete velvet. If, after having cut length-ways a number of threads, they pass over many others of the warp without cutting, the result is a striped stuff, with stripes equal or unequal, wide or narrow, according to the spaces there are between the parts cut on the shag, and the parts that remain even. This work is so easily and readily performed, that they pay no more than six livres for cutting a whole piece. They stamp many pieces of velveteen for waistcoats, and, when the pattern is well chosen, it has a pleasing appearance; but, in general, the colours with which they stamp are not fast, because the expence necessary to fix them would exceed the price at which they are accustomed to sell these stuffs. It is easy to distinguish the velveteens from velvets. The ground of the parts,

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that are not cut in shag, and the selvages resemble satin; whereas in the velvets the texture of the selvages is plain, like that of the cloth. On opening the pieces that are cut shag-fashion, and on looking the stuff, it is perceived, that in velvets the nap divides itself breadth-ways, whereas in velveteens it separates lengthways.

M. Genfe-Duming and company have a great manufactory of cloth and cassimeres. The latter have merited the commendation of a jury named in the tenth year to examine the products of public industry. The jury declared, that the texture of the cloth was perfectly regular, and that its fineness surpassed that of foreign cassimeres of the first quality, in the proportion of 100 to 68. I shall not dwell on this subject, but only observe, that there is a cassimere which has in the chain 3600 threads, which supposes extreme fineness in a stuff of so moderate a breadth: and I will add, that M. Genfe proposes to give a perfection to his cassimeres by burning them as we burn dimities; that is, by passing them over a red-hot cylinder to burn off all the shag and all the plush that do not form the surface of the cloth.

A workman in M. Genfe's manufactory has invented a machine to shear cloth and other woollen stuffs without employing hands to give force to the shears, which can be worked by a stream of water, or any other power. The inventor has received from the Society for encouraging Discoveries a reward of 600 livres. I have seen the machine in action. The same workman is actually employed in the construction of a machine to card and spin the wool, like those which are used for carding and spinning of cotton. In the verbal process of the jury for examining the products of the public industry in the tenth year, there was mention of threads of wool carded and spun at Marly by mechanical means. A late journalist, therefore, has done wrong in declaring, that there has not yet been seen on the Continent a mill for carding and spinning of wool. The machine of M. Saieber, of which the journalist speaks, might, perhaps, be the first of the kind, that has appeared in Germany; but it is not the first which has been known on the Continent. The manufactory of M. Genfe is carried on with the greatest spirit and activity.

The central school is held in an old religious house; it is spacious, and has a good room for the library; but the arrangement of books is in no great forwardness.

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wardness. Among the editions of the 15th century deposited in it, I have seen a fine copy of the *Rationale* of Durand, in vellum, dated 1459. Among the manuscripts are most of those which belonged to the Abbey of Corbie. During the administration of the district, some learned members of it perceived, undoubtedly with great surprise, that the manuscripts were enclosed in wooden covers, in which they discovered many worn holes; and, like good philosophers, they decided that it was necessary to extirpate the evil from the root, by removing all the wooden coverings. It was done with quick dispatch; at this day all the volumes of manuscripts are no more than bundles wrapped up in a sheet of paper, tied with a pack thread. Every time that a manuscript is examined, the packet must be untied. Without doubt great care is taken, that not a leaf should drop out of the bundle.

The principal infirmaries are a general one and an hospital for the sick. The latter is too near the Somme, and is unwholesome. The windows are not low enough. The ward for the wounded is encumbered with beds, and filled with a thick air from the turf, which they burn in it. It should be the scheme of the prefect and mayor to remove the hospital for the sick into part of the buildings of the general one, and to divide it into two apartments. The most healthy should be destined for the retreat of the indigent, who always live in the house. That part of the buildings, which is situated by the side of the river, would serve to establish a house of industry; the current of water would be useful to the workmen, and a house for labour would be very useful to the town, because there are many beggars in it.

The general hospital receives old men, old women, young boys, young girls, and new-born deserted children. The daily commons of these poor people is estimated at eight sous each, all expences included. Every one has every day a quarter of a pound of meat, weighed out raw, some roots, with a pound and a quarter of brown bread. The building is handsome, the wards are large and well ventilated. The dormitory for the old men is the neatest I have ever seen. Every one in the infirmary sleeps alone. There are besides work-shops and refectories, so that, except the chambers where the very old men and women, and the disabled, remain all the day, the other dormitories are empty and open in the

day. The prefect remarked, that the young boys had not been well regulated. Order is certainly now re-established. He is Citizen Quinette, who, after having been a member of the departments, and of the national assemblies, finished his education at Ehrenbreitstein and at Spielberg, a fortress of Brunn in Moravia. Nothing can be more proper to form a man for the cares and management, which the sick, the indigent, and prisoners require, than two or three years probation in the Austrian prisons. The pains and trouble taken by Citizen Quinette, and the singular and unalterable tranquillity, which he remarkably maintains under all, afford excellent lessons of compassion to the sufferings of others, and applying all the resources, that are capable of alleviating their weight.

In the hospital of Amiens are received, as I have said, new-born deserted children. They send them into the country to be nursed, till they are able to walk; at first they give them a little wine to drink, then cow's milk. If they are not healthy, they continue to feed them in the same manner, and they have the happiness of saving some. In general, I have been exceedingly pleased with the great care which I have observed taken of new-born children, whom their parents have abandoned, in all the departments which I have visited. I have witnessed the attention bestowed on children of the first year, at Paris, by Dr. Andry, and Citizens Baudelocque and Auvity; and I cannot too much wonder at the impudence of an anonymous author of a pamphlet, lately published, who, in a strain of the greatest sensibility, exclaims, when speaking of the hospitals designed for the reception of deserted children, "Happy, most happy the people to whom such establishments are unknown! O sacred cause of nature! where are thy disciples? And ye, who dare accept the most honourable employment, the direction of hospitals, do ye think that it is designed to serve, provoke, and hasten depopulation?" The author does not conceal what has called forth from him these warm exclamations. "The public prints," says he, "have declared, that it has been proved, that ninety-seven hundred children, deserted at their birth, have perished in the hospitals destined for them." If we could interrogate an anonymous writer, we should ask, where has he seen these reports? By whom; and how were they attested? And whether he had examined the state and condition

tion of the children when they were taken up? Whether their parents had not sent them to the hospitals to spare themselves the anguish of seeing them die before their eyes, or to save the expences of a funeral? Another ground of his dislike is, that an offer was made to the French government of assistance, in order to rescue a great number of the deserted children from death, and it was refused. Nothing was nevertheless more easy. It went to establish a governor of the children not a year old; only it was necessary, that this governor should be a physician; without doubt to administer, according to the formulas of the author, *bartiborn philosophically prepared, &c.*

We ought not, in my opinion, to seek to make ourselves useful by such clamours. As to myself, I embrace the opportunity of the last observations, which I have offered on these hospitals, to repeat, in explicit terms, a declaration, the different parts of which I have often expressed. When I have remarked some faults in the administration of the establishments of humanity, I have never pretended that these faults attached to all hospitals; and, when I have specified some practices which I did not approve as common, it was very far from my design to be understood as saying, that there was no exception. In the second place, a great part of the errors of the managements, which I observed, did not arise from faults to be imputed to the directors, but were the effects of causes, of which they were not masters. I admired in all the presidents an emulation and zeal to form and improve humane establishments. Many of them are assisted by men full of zeal and information. Others have not been so happy as to meet with such good condutors. But in general, there is no failure of a desire to do good. In many places, there is need of an increase of knowledge, and we must patiently wait for the effects of experience and of good examples.

I return, for a moment, to the city of Amiens. In running over it to visit the establishments, of which I have given an account, we pass by three fine walks formed on the ramparts by the demolition of old walls and useless bastions. The course or walk of Hautoy is of a moderate length, but it is well planted, well aired, and borders on the Somme. The wharf on this river is very small: they wish to enlarge it. Near the wharf is a hydraulic machine, which raises the water and distributes it over all quarters of the town, where it is extremely serviceable to many manufactories. The machine is very simple. A great wheel,

the axle of which is furnished with four excentric circles of cast iron, moves the flyers, that draw up and let down the pistons. There is scarcely any expence in keeping it in repair: but the moving power is very considerable; for the wheel is of a large diameter, and is set in motion by a strong current of water.

There are some fine edifices in this town: first the cathedral, justly celebrated. It has not suffered during the revolution, and is yet very finely ornamented: then the corn-market, well built: the governor's house, built on a good plan, four years since, to be the house of jurisdiction, by M. d'Agay. The population is about forty thousand souls, and it is an active town. A great inconvenience is, that they are obliged to burn turf for want of wood, which is scarce and dear. This is disagreeable fuel. It produces a thick smoke, which spreads through the houses, and penetrates into the plaister and even the bricks. It is not sufficient to wash, to scrape, and to white-wash again, as in countries where they burn coal: it is necessary to point the walls again, and to lay on them a new plaster.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG to inform a Constant Reader, that in the hints relative to a supposed portrait of Pope, painted by Arlaud, the objectionable passage should have been:—"Had the felicity of copying the portrait of another great genius, Shakespeare, which I suppose must be a true likeness, though it is overlooked."

My reason for saying *overlooked* is, the portraits for the last editions of Shakespeare's Works have been taken from engravings by Marshall and Droeshout, both very coarse artists. But the picture from which B. Arlaud copied the portrait prefixed to Pope's edition, was an *original* picture, and probably in the possession of Pope;—perhaps some of your Correspondents may be able to inform me into whose hands it came after his death, and whether it still exists. F. A.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHALL be much obliged to any of your learned correspondents, who will be so good as to inform me, through the channel of your interesting Miscellany, whether any, and what use was made of the word *Ἀνέστη* by any Greek authors before the Christian era. I am Sir,

Your constant reader,

Jan. 14, 1804.

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For

For the Monthly Magazine.

Continuation of the Manuscripts relating to English History in the National Library of France, formerly Bibliothèque du Roi.

An ACCOUNT of the CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS against, and CONDEMNATION of, JOAN of ARC, commonly called La PUCELLE d'ORLEANS.

(Continued from p. 23, vol. XVI.)

THE singularity and importance of the Memoirs of Joan of Arc, in the elucidation of a very important period of English history, has been already adverted to in the Monthly Magazine for August 1803, page 23. We now resume the account of the various manuscripts relating to this subject, which have been digested and arranged by the industry and talents of the French editor; but as the whole occupies upwards of six hundred quarto pages, our limits will permit us to present a statement of that part only of this memorable transaction in which the English were immediately concerned.

This Memoir the editor, M. De L'Averdy, has divided into four parts. The first contains an account of all the proceedings which preceded the *procès*. The second, the proceedings up to the time when the articles were presented, including the professional opinions which had been given upon them. The third, an account of what passed from the presentment of the accusation until the species of retraction extorted from Joan apparently put an end to the proceedings; and the fourth, of what passed from that period until the death of this heroine.

The first act of the process is dated January 9, 1430, old style, but many of the proceedings bear an earlier date.—The University of Paris played the principal part in this affair, to which they in a great measure gave rise by their clamours and interference. The inducements for this conduct is not beyond the reach of conjecture; but, considering the great number of persons who necessarily took a part in their deliberations, one can only regard what they did and what they said as produced by the opinion which then prevailed among the English, to whom the University was at this period entirely devoted.

Scarcely had Joan fallen into the hands of John of Luxemburg, when he found himself obliged to surrender the disposal of her fate to the Duke of Burgundy, who was then exerting himself against

Charles VII. to revenge the assassination of his father. On being apprized of this circumstance, the University immediately wrote to the Duke, calling upon him to proceed without delay against the prisoner; but receiving no answer, they lost no time in writing a second letter, in which they attribute the silence of the Duke, and his tardiness to institute proceedings against Joan, to the intrigues and cunning of his secret enemies, who were exerting themselves to obtain the deliverance of Joan in a manner which God would not permit; “for in truth (add they) in the opinion of all good Catholics, so great an injury to our holy faith, such enormous peril, inconvenience, and danger, to the public weal of this kingdom, will never have happened in the memory of man, as in case Joan is extricated without a trial by such cursed means.”—They therefore intreat the Duke, “by the faith of our Saviour, for the preservation of our holy church, and the maintenance of the divine honour, and also to the great advantage of this most Christian kingdom,” that he will surrender Joan into the hands of the Inquisitor of the Faith and the Bishop of Beauvais, in whose jurisdiction she had been apprehended, in order that such proceedings might be instituted against her as might seem proper.

To enforce this application to the Duke, the University wrote a letter also to John of Luxemburg, in which they congratulate him that, in conformity to his oath of knighthood, “to maintain and defend the honour of God, the Catholic Faith, and the Holy Church, he had apprehended a woman calling herself the *Pucelle*, by whose means the honour of God had been greatly offended, the Catholic Faith scandalized, and the Church beyond measure dishonoured; for through her idolatry, pernicious doctrines and incalculable inconveniences had fallen upon the kingdom.” And they call upon him to procure her being surrendered to the Inquisitor of Faith and the Bishop of Beauvais, who were the judges in matters of faith, and to whom every Christian, of whatever condition, was bound to pay implicit obedience under the severest penalties.

Not satisfied with these applications, the University wrote a letter also to the Bishop of Beauvais, in which they complain of his tardiness in not having already got Joan into his hands, alleging that, if he had used due diligence, the process would have been already commenced; and they invite him to come to Paris for that purpose,

purpose, where there were so many learned men qualified to investigate and decide the matter. A letter was also written to the King of England, to the same purport with those addressed to the Duke of Burgundy and John de Luxemburg.

"It is impossible (observes M. De L'Averdy,) to read these letters without horror, whether produced by intrigue, or the superstitious ignorance of the times, or the influence of both united; particularly when we see that University, which had at other times displayed so much zeal and firmness in the defence of our liberties and the Pragmatic Sanction, now call for and recognize the jurisdiction of the Inquisition to be added to that of the Bishops in mere matter of faith, and to make itself the most active persecutor of a woman who had saved the legitimate Monarch of France; but at the same time it would be difficult not to admit the force of that blind prejudice, which could make the conduct of Joan of Arc be looked upon as a denial of faith, as the consequence of infernal inspiration, and as the effect of idolatry and witchcraft, in the mind of those who, rejecting Charles VII. could recognize Henry VI. of England as the Monarch of France."

The Inquisition did not fail to profit by a conduct so favourable to its wish for establishing its jurisdiction in France. On the 26th of May, 1430, Brother Martin, the Vicar General of the Inquisitor of Faith in France, wrote a letter to the Duke of Burgundy, in which he does not merely content himself with intreating that Joan should be delivered to him, without taking any notice of the Bishop of Beauvais; but he has the boldness to demand, by virtue of his office, and the authority committed to him by the see of Rome, that the Duke should, under the heaviest penalties, immediately produce the prisoner before him. This conduct of the Inquisitor sufficiently proves how entirely the University of Paris had abandoned their old principles, in recognizing a joint-authority in the Inquisition with the bishop of the district where the prisoner had been taken. The Inquisitor now took upon himself to be the arbiter between the King of England, the Duke of Burgundy, and John of Luxemburg. Understanding that the English King had consented to pay the ransom for Joan, he sent in that King's name, on the 14th of July, 1430, a requisition to the Duke of Burgundy and John of Luxemburg, which was delivered to them by the apostolical notaries in the Duke's castle, in the presence of the no-

bles and knights of his Court, by which he demanded, in his own and the Bishop of Beauvais's name, that the prisoner called *Joan la Pucelle* should be forthwith sent to the King of England, to be delivered over to the Church, for the purpose of being proceeded against for her numerous crimes, which he describes to be sorcery, idolatry, invocation of infernal spirits, and many others. The Bishop of Beauvais being thus compelled to act with the Inquisitor, France must consequently have groaned under the monstrous laws of that establishment, if the country had remained in possession of the English. This incident, so extraordinary in itself, has more the appearance of magic and sorcery than any other part of the affair.

But the Inquisitor, not content with what he had done, determines to meddle still more with what did not concern him; for he goes on in his requisition to add, that, "forasmuch as Joan could not be considered according to the rules of war, yet nevertheless, for the remuneration of those who had taken and detained her, the King would ransom her at the price of six thousand francs; and as to the *Bastard de Vendôme*, who had first taken her, would pay and allow him an annuity of two or three hundred livres."

After having thus spoken in the characters of a plenipotentiary and a churchman, he finishes as a negociator, by proposing that Joan should be delivered up on security for the amount of the ransom being given. The negociation was much protracted, either from the hopes of those who were interested to draw a greater sum from Charles VII. who could not, however, have been admitted to ransom her at any price according to the rules of war, or from some reluctance in the captors to deliver up Joan, whom they did not think guilty, to the fury of the Inquisition; or it might proceed from the inability of the King of England to pay so considerable a sum at the moment, or from some tardiness in the Privy Council of England to assent to the mode of procedure, as appears from the letters-patent passed on the occasion. It was not in fact until the 30th of January, 1430, that the patent was passed, and the crimes of which Joan was accused are thus stated in them:—
"That a woman calling herself the *Pucelle*, laying aside the habit and dress of the female sex, a thing abominable in the eyes of God, and contrary to all law human and divine, cloathed, dressed, and armed in the habit and manner of a man, had committed the cruel act of homicide;
and,

and, as it had been said, in order to seduce and mislead a simple people, had given out that she was sent by God, and had knowledge of his divine intentions, together with many other dogmas, most dangerous, prejudicial, and scandalous, to the Holy Catholic Faith; in the practice of which deceptions, and in acts of hostility against us and our people, she has been taken in arms near Compiègne by some of our loyal subjects, and since brought prisoner before us."

The English Council, after this introduction, think it necessary to state, that it was not of his own inclination that the King of England delivered up his prisoner for trial, but in consequence of the demands to that effect which had been made in France. They therefore proceed to state in the letters-patent, "And whereas the said Joan hath been long suspected and charged by many persons of the aforesaid superstitious and false dogmas, and of other crimes against the Divine Majesty; and whereas we have been required by the Reverend Father in God, our dear and trusty counsellor, the Bishop of Beauvais, judge ecclesiastical and ordinary of the aforesaid Joan, that inasmuch as she had been taken and apprehended within the boundaries and limits of his diocese; and whereas we have also been exhorted by our dear and most holy daughter the University of Paris, that we should surrender and deliver up the said Joan to the said Reverend Father in God, for the purpose of being interrogated and examined touching the aforesaid charges."

It is proper to remark here, that the King of England carefully abstains from noticing the demands of the Inquisition, or that the University and the Bishop of Beauvais had written in favour of this monkish tribunal; for at this period the Council durst not have inserted the name in any act of legislative power; but in a subsequent part of the patent a clause is inserted, by which a power is left to the prelate appointed judge to consult with the Inquisition, and "to proceed against her according to the ordinances and regulations of the divine and canonical law, summoning those who ought to be summoned;" which, from its generality, may signify the Inquisition, as well as the doctors in divinity and civil or canon-law.

The patent accordingly proceeds to order that Joan should be placed in the custody of the Bishop of Beauvais, that he might institute proceedings against her, according to God and justice, and all are ordered to give him aid, defence, protec-

tion, and assistance, but with this express reserve, that Joan should be re-delivered to the King of England in case she was not convicted of the crimes with which she was accused. This stipulation was probably the cause why Joan was not confined in the ecclesiastical prison, but remained under a guard of soldiers in the Castle of Rouen; the King of England thus only lending her, as it were, to the ecclesiastical tribunal, to examine whether she ought to suffer the punishment of death.

The letters patent which have been quoted are imperative; they are not directed to any tribunal for the purpose of inrollment; nor were they in fact registered by any court of justice, not even by those who sat in judgment upon Joan; for they maintained that they were her natural judges, and wanted no additional authority from the sovereign. The patent, therefore, is simply a memorial annexed to the first act of the process, with the letters of the University, and the requisitions of the Bishop of Beauvais, and the Vicarial Inquisitor in France. To these succeed the letters by which the Chapter of Rouen (the see being then vacant,) grant to the Bishop of Beauvais territory and jurisdiction to institute the process within the limits of the Archbishoprick of Rouen.

The first act of the process is strictly nothing more than a consultation upon the business. It is dated on the 5th of January, 1430, and subscribed by the Bishop of Beauvais and John Le Maître, the latter of whom styles himself Grand Inquisitor of France, deputed by authority of the Pope.

It is by no means improbable, that inquisitors had existed in France since the time of the Albigensians, but they ventured to interfere only in times of commotion; and it would not be surprising that they should exist to this very day without daring to display the title of their office.—This observation need not be carried further, but it is not wholly without foundation.

In the *procès-verbal* Joan is charged with having been taken in arms by soldiers within the limits of the Bishop of Beauvais. She is reproached with having laid aside the habits of her sex, *mirâ et monstruosâ difformitate*, in order to assume male attire, and that she had acted and spoken contrary to the faith. It is then declared that the Judges, viz. the Bishop of Beauvais and the Vicarial Inquisitor, had resolved to proceed without delay, with the assistance of the learned and able men with whom, thanks to God, the city of Rouen abounded. It then adds that the

the Doctors and Masters had been convoked on that day to the number of eight, all of whom in the process assume the Doctor's degree, although many of them were only Licentiates, or Masters of Arts.

After this preamble the Bishop proceeded to state to the Court part of the information which he had already received, and which did not appear in the first process; and the result was, that further inquiries should be made, in order that the Court might see with more clearness what course of proceeding to adopt: but it was agreed at once to name the Judges and the proper officers to conduct the cause. Joseph de Estivet, Canon of Beauvais and Bayeux, was appointed Promoter; John de Fonte, or la Fontaine, Counsellor and Commissarial Examiner; William Coles and William Manchon, two Royal and Apostolical Notaries, were named Secretaries, and John Massieu had the charge of preparing and executing the mandates of the Judges. All these appointments are ordered in the name of the Bishop of Beauvais alone, without the least notice being taken of the Inquisitor, for reasons which will afterwards appear.

In these acts of nomination or appointment, the crimes with which the accused was charged are distinctly stated. They are, "Of being suspected of witchcraft, enchantment, the invocation of demons and infernal spirits, conversation with them, and of other acts materially affecting the faith;" charges which, although in terms strictly confined to sorcery and magic, were afterwards perverted to include heresy also.

On the 13th of January the Bishop of Beauvais assembled another meeting of Abbés, Doctors, and Licentiates, to whom he gave an account of what passed on the 9th of the same month, and communicated to them the result of the inquiries made in Joan's native place, and the accounts which had been published concerning her. All were of opinion, that the articles should be reduced into order previous to deliberating, whether sufficient matter appeared to accuse her of having acted contrary to the faith; and the Bishop accordingly directed persons skilled in the canon and common-law to proceed without delay for that purpose.

On the 23d of January this committee had arranged the charges in form, and were of opinion that Joan should consequently be examined, and that the Bishop should proceed to a preparatory information; but as his other engagements did

not afford him time for the purpose, John de Fonte was directed to forward the proceeding. The officers of the Court took an oath at this meeting before the Bishop and his assessors; but the Inquisitor is not named in these two first acts of the proceeding. This circumstance, in the result, became extremely embarrassing to the Bishop, who had declared that he would consult with the Inquisitor, who was anxious to establish the pretended privileges of the Inquisition, but was not, perhaps, sufficiently instructed to doubt the validity of a procedure to which he was neither summoned nor present.

On the 19th of February the Bishop assembled his Court, and, after giving an account of what had been done up to that day, he proposed to call in the Vicar of the Inquisitor of Faith, as a thing fit and useful to the proceeding, and out of reverence to the Holy See, which had specially nominated an inquisitor of heresy in France. This being assented to, the Bishop summoned the Inquisitor to attend in the afternoon. He attended accordingly, and presented his letters of appointment for the diocese of Rouen; but he observed, that he doubted whether he had sufficient power to act in a proceeding in the diocese of Beauvais, and which was carried on in the city of Rouen solely by special permission granted to the Bishop of Beauvais: upon which the Bishop took until the next day to consider of the subject.

The Vicarial Commission of the Inquisitor, which was granted in the name of Brother James Graverand, of the order of Preaching-friars, Professor in Divinity, and Inquisitor in the Kingdom of France by Apostolical Authority, states that—"Whereas the disease of heresy creeps like a serpent, and secretly destroys the unwary, unless it be eradicated by the diligent operation of the Inquisitorial knife;"—he therefore appoints John Le Maître for his Vicar in the diocese of Rouen; and then follows a grant of powers as extensive as dreadful. He grants to him, "Against all heretics, or persons suspected of heresy, and against those who believe in them, their favourers, defenders, and receivers, full and entire power, in the first place, of informing against, citing, summoning, excommunicating, arresting, and committing to prison, and of proceeding against them by all proper and convenient modes, until a final sentence, inclusively; and also of absolving and enjoining salutary penances, and generally of doing all other things which belong to the

the said office of the Inquisition, as well by law as special custom and privilege, to the same extent as he, the Inquisitor, might or could do, if personally present."

This commission is dated on the 20th of August, 1424. On the 20th of February, 1430, the Bishop of Beauvais agreed with his assessors, and those whom they had consulted, that the Vicar of the Inquisitor might take cognizance of the affair and act accordingly; but the Vicar pretended that, for the safety of his conscience, and to ensure the greater validity of the process, he ought not to proceed without further advice; but at the same time consented that the Bishop should go on without him, and the latter availed himself of this consent, which could be of no validity if the Vicar was not sufficiently authorized, and the assistance of the Inquisition was necessary. After having, however, taken further advice, the Bishop decided, that Joan should be cited before him, offering always to communicate to the Inquisitor all that passed and all that was done.

The Bishop had declared, in the sitting of the 20th of February, that those who agreed with him that the Vicar of the Inquisitor was authorized to join and act in the proceeding, had observed at the same time that the Bishop should write to the Inquisitor, inviting him to come to Rouen to assist in the process, or to appoint some one in his place. This recommendation the Bishop adopted. In his letter he tells the Inquisitor, "that the matter especially concerns his office, it being his duty to search out the real truth in all suspicions and charges of heresy."

We now draw to the conclusion of the account relating to the introduction of the Inquisition in this proceeding. Things remained for some time in the same state. The Vicar of the Inquisitor assisted at all the meetings, not indeed in that capacity, but solely as the other assessors or doctors whom the Bishop had associated with himself.

Things remained in the same state until the 12th of March, when the Bishop having summoned the Vicar to a meeting on that day, he announced to the Court, that the Inquisitor General had granted his commission for the trial to John Le Maître, whom he had before appointed Vicar of the diocese of Rouen. The Inquisitor, after copying in the commission the letter which the Bishop of Beauvais had written to him, declares to his Vicar, Le Maître, that, being prevented from attending at Rouen, he entrusts him with a special

power in this business up to the definitive sentence. Upon this the Vicar did not hesitate to receive the communication of all that had been done up to that day; and, in short, began to give his advice, and exercise the duties of his office.

On the following day, the 13th of March, the Vicarial Inquisitor formally joined with the Bishop, and from that time proceeded in conjunction; all the minutes of the meeting purporting that the Bishop and the Vicar of the Inquisitor presided at them.

In order to put every thing in right order, the Inquisitor General, on the same day, granted a commission of promoter and executor of the decrees to the same persons whom the Bishop had already appointed. He also named persons to guard the prisoner, and also a Secretary for the Inquisition, in addition to those whom the Bishop had already elected; viz. Nicholas Jacquet Priest, Royal and Apostolical Notary, and Notary of the Court of the Archbishoprick of Rouen.

The subsequent detail of these MSS. will shew the effects produced from the introduction of the Inquisitor of Faith in this memorable trial.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

INTRODUCTION to the STUDY of ARCHEOLOGY, or the KNOWLEDGE of ANTIQUE MONUMENTS. From the FRENCH of A. L. MILLIN, CONSERVATOR of the MUSEUM of ANTIQUITIES in PARIS, &c. &c.

[Continued from page 138, No. 112.]

Division of Archeology.

THIS study may be comprehended under two principal heads or divisions: First, The knowledge of the customs and usages of the ancients;

And, Secondly, that of the monuments of antiquity.

The customs and usages of the ancients are to be divided into three classes, namely, the religious usages, the civil usages, and the military usages.

The usages of the ancients are explained by the monuments; and the employment of the different monuments is, as well as the objects they represent, to be known by an attentive perusal of the historians, orators, and poets more particularly.

The branch of archeology which treats of the explanation of the monuments is, for that reason, entitled archeography.

It may be divided into nine classes :—
 1. The edifices.—2. The paintings.—3. The sculptures.—4. The engravings.—5. The Mosaics.—6. The vases.—7. The instruments.—8. The medals.—9. The inscriptions.

1.—The Edifices make us acquainted with the architectural taste of the different nations, and with the style of the different epochs of that art. Amid their ruins an attempt is made to divine, by what they still are, what they may have primitively been. The monuments which exist in an entire state are carefully described. The pyramids and obelisks of the Egyptians enable us to judge of the taste of that nation for the marvellous. The comparison of the Persian edifices with those of other nations displays to us the successive progresses which have been made in the art of constructing arch-roads. The Greeks and Romans have transmitted to us temples, tombs, theatres, hippodromes, circuses, and amphitheatres. The grandeur and industry of the Romans are evinced by their triumphal arcs, columns with historical inscriptions, aqueducts, baths, and highways provided with miliary columns. On these different monuments are to be discovered, by the means of the objects sculptured on them, the traces both of military and naval architecture. Lastly, we find that the Egyptians and Persians had a taste for the gigantic and marvellous—that the Greeks, who in the first instance aimed merely at solidity and simplicity, successively invented the five orders of architecture—that they determined not only the true proportions, but likewise the decorations which belong to each of the orders—and that the Romans were nothing more than their imitators. We proceed thence to the Gothic architecture, the monuments belonging to which display a particular taste.

2.—The Ancient Paintings acquaint us with the different processes employed by the ancients, when they painted, either in *fresco*, in distemper, or in *encaustic*.—Those which are still in existence may be compared with such as have been described by the classic authors whose works have been transmitted to us. The number of the monuments of this description is not very considerable, although it has been much augmented by the discoveries made at Herculaneum.

3.—The Sculptures are far more numerous. They comprehend the statues, busts, and bas-reliefs; and convey to us the images of the gods and illustrious

men, together with the representations of the sacred and profane ceremonies, and of the remarkable events and transactions of fable and history. These monuments, fabricated in earth, stone, marble, or metal, exist either in the places they were intended to adorn, or in the cabinets of the virtuosos. They are multiplied by casts, copies, drawings, and engravings. Finally, these monuments are of the greatest utility in ascertaining the different styles and different ages of sculpture—the processes employed by the ancient statuaries—and the ideas by which they were governed in the poetic part of their art. They enable us not only to form a just estimate of the taste of the ancients, and of the opinion they entertained relative to the natural or ideal beautiful, but likewise to lay down precise instructions on the naked figure, the draperies, and the costumes.

4.—The Engraved Stones, whether in the form of intaglios or of cameos, are the most useful monuments, on account of the great and various information with which they supply us. Their hardness has enabled them to resist both the fire and a collision with other substances, at the same time that their minuteness has rescued them from the fury of the Barbarians. The traits of illustrious men, which are frequently effaced on statues by the injuries of the air, and on medals by friction, are found on them in an unaltered state. We read on them the most ancient alphabetical characters; and they bring to our view singular hieroglyphics and symbols, together with animals, plants, and the instruments which illustrate the history of the sciences among the ancients. They are the monuments the most conducive to the history of the art; because they enable us to trace the progress of drawing, from its origin, in the different nations; because we can distinguish in them the name and the manner of each of the different matters, and the taste and style of the different ages; and, lastly, because we see on them the imitations of the most celebrated statues and groups which are still existing, and the faithful representations of several which are lost to us. To conclude, we may collect from them precise ideas relative to the lithology of the ancients, and ascertain the stones the names of which are mentioned in their works.

5.—The Mosaics, which imitate painting by the juxtaposition of cubes of glass, or of portions of hard stones, are equally interesting to the antiquary, on account of the singularity of their construction and of

the subjects they represent. The Mosaics of Praeneste or Palestrina, and those of the Palace of Nero, are highly celebrated.—The ancient temples which belonged to the Christians contain many ornaments of this description; and among them a variety of curious objects, of great utility in the study of ecclesiastical antiquities.

6.—The Vases are interesting, both on account of the beauty of their forms and of the subjects which are figured on them. Those of the largest dimensions were destined to receive the votes when the suffrages were taken; others were employed for civil usages; others, again, for religious usages; and the smallest were merely play-things for children. We do not possess any of those beautiful vases of porphyry, or Thierielean vases, which were so celebrated among the ancients; but many of the fine cups of agate, sardonyx, alabaster, jasper, granite, porphyry, crystal, and white or coloured glass, are still in existence. The most interesting of the vases, and the most useful, as well to the history of the art as in the explanation of the fables, customs, and usages, are those anciently fabricated of potter's earth in the Campagna of Rome, and either turned or modelled by Greek artists. They have been improperly denominated Etruscan vases, for this reason, that few of them, comparatively speaking, out of the great number which are met with, are found in Etruria. Our attention is drawn to the variety of the forms, to the nature of the earth, to that of the glazing or enamel, and to the subjects which these vases represent.

7.—The Instruments, whether civil, religious, or military, of different nations, to be found in a greater or less number in the cabinets, are highly instructive and interesting, inasmuch as they contribute to illustrate the ancient authors, and to throw new lights on history. They consist of the utensils employed in the sacrifices, of the Lares or household gods, of lamps, urns, lachrymatories, armours, bracelets, and ornaments and trinkets of every description.

8.—I have already touched on the immense utility of medals in the study of geography, chronology, the history of the events of nations, cities, empires, and kings, and that of the different sciences.—We find on them whatever is described on the other monuments; they enable us to ascertain the weights and measures of the ancients; and, finally, it may be said, that in these numismatic treasures all the knowledge of antiquities is concentrated.

9.—The monuments, of the different

classes of which we have thus taken a survey, frequently contain inscriptions, which it is necessary to be able to read and explain, to derive any advantage from them. Accordingly it is by their help alone that we are enabled to trace to their origin the different kinds of writing. Thus, to comprehend the hieroglyphical writing of the Egyptians, the antiquary examines the obelisks and statues, seeking, at the same time, on the wrappers of the mummies a few traces of their *cursive* writing, in which conventional characters were introduced and blended with the emblematical figures. The Etruscan monuments, and the Phœnician inscriptions and medals, render us familiar with the alphabet of those countries. A sedulous enquiry is made after the marbles and stones on which inscriptions are found, because history is indebted to them for its most important illustrations. The writings on the Egyptian papyrus, and those inscribed on rolls of parchment, such as are found at Herculaneum, become likewise the subject of inquiry; and, lastly, the Runic monuments and Mexican paintings are subjected to the scrutiny of the antiquary.—On account of the utility of inscriptions, they have been formed into different classes. The manner of reading them has laid the foundations of a science which, when it merely refers to lapidary writing, is styled Paleography; but when it embraces that of titles, charters, and diplomas, is entitled Diplomatics.

Such are the different branches of the archeological science. It is easy to perceive that each of them requires much preliminary labour and application.

(To be Continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

The PRESENT STATE of SOCIETY, MANNERS, &c. at TAUNTON.

(Continued from Vol. XVI. p. 327.)

THERE are five places of worship belonging to the Dissenters of different denominations in this town. The oldest and largest stood, or was first erected in 1672, during the respite from a state of persecution, enjoyed under the indulgence given by Charles II. This structure resembled the form of a Roman capital T. Its front extended sixty-two feet. As it was much decayed, it was pulled down a few years since, and an handsome, new structure, measuring about sixty feet by fifty, was built on the same site by the subscriptions of the congregation, and especially by the generosity of one member, and opened in the summer of 1798.

In 1732 was erected by some, who had separated from the original congregation of Dissenters here, a neat, plain, and uniform building, of the dimensions of thirty-three feet in front and forty-nine feet eight inches in depth. The third chapel belonging to the Dissenters, is that of the Baptists: a society of whom existed here so far back as 1646. This building was raised in 1721. Its dimensions are fifty-four feet by forty-nine. The roof is supported by two strong and curious pillars of the Corinthian order. The pulpit and its staircase are enriched with elegant carved work. The front of the galleries and pews are made of Flemish oak, which gives to the whole a neat and handsome appearance. It is remarkable for not having one double pew in it, and the seats are judiciously arranged so as to make the access to them perfectly easy, and to give every hearer a view of the preacher. The place of worship belonging to the Quakers, the ground for which was the gift of Mr. Robert Button, was built in 1693, and its dimensions are fifty-four by twenty-seven feet. In 1778, under the direction of the Reverend John Wesley, was erected, for the use of a society of Methodists, a neat octagon chapel, forty feet in diameter, conveniently pewed. It is rendered light and cheerful by twelve handsome windows, six of which are circular, is furnished with a curious time-piece, and accommodated with a good vestry-room. Before it is a spacious area, inclosed with a large iron gate and palisades.

The second class of public buildings includes a free-school, and two alms-houses. The free-grammar school is a large and strong structure, with a house for the master. It was founded by E. x, Bishop of Winchester, in the reign of Henry VII. whose arms are over the entrance; and was endowed, in 1553, by William Walbec and by William Pool, of Colyford, Esquires: the master is named by the Warden of New College in Oxford. One alms house was founded by Robert Gray, Esq. in 1635, for six poor men and a reader, and ten poor women, with an allowance of two shillings a week to each, and two shillings and six pence to the reader. The building is an hundred and fifty feet in length, having, besides the chapel and school-room, seventeen separate apartments, with a small garden to each. On the front are the arms of the founder, and of the Merchant-taylor's Company in London, of

which Mr. Gray was a member. It was erected in his life: but as he died before his trustees were named, and his will was perfected, his benevolent design was confirmed and carried into full effect by a decree of chancery, under Edward, Lord Lyttleton. The other alms-house derives its name from its founder, (by a will, dated 30 January, 1615.) Richard Huish, Esq. one of the family of the Huishes, of Douiford, in the county of Somerset, and of Sand, in the parish of Sidbury, in the county of Devon. The building, a large good house, ninety-five feet in length, is laid out into a chapel, and thirteen separate rooms, for thirteen poor, needy, maimed, impotent, or aged men; one of the most discreet of whom, who can write and read English, is appointed president or reader, with a pension of three shillings and four pence per week; two shillings and eight pence per week, is allowed to each of the other twelve, payable, under the direction of twenty-two governors, from a ground-rent charged on houses in Black Friars, London; the surplus of which is assigned to the repairs of the building and to furnish the pensioners with gowns or coats. There was formerly another alms-house, consisting of eighteen separate rooms, founded by Dorothy Henley, in 1637, which has for many years been destitute of any funds, either for the maintenance of its inhabitants, or the repairs of the building; which was occupied by paupers, placed in it by the overseers of the parish of St. Mary Magdalen. When the building had fallen into a ruinous state, and was, from different causes, become a nuisance, and it appeared on the estimate of two builders, delivered on oath, that the necessary repairs would require an hundred pounds: Sir Benjamin Hammet, one of the representatives of the town, purchased and fixed it up in 1787, at his own expence, for the use of the parish, on the credit of the vote of the vestry engaging to pay him that sum, in the room of Henley's Alms-house, the site of which is now included in Hammet's-street, more commodious tenements, to receive a greater number of poor, in a remoter part of the town, on a spot more healthy, to bear the name of "Henley's Alms house."

To the edifices erected for the relief of poverty and distress, humanity would wish to add, that there is an infirmary for the sick. Benevolence once rejoiced in the prospect, that Taunton would afford an asylum for disease and sickness.

The foundation-stone of an hospital for the county was laid by Lord North, attended by several noblemen, and a numerous company of the gentry and clergy of the neighbourhood, and of the respectable inhabitants of the town, on Michaelmas-day, 1772. With great and pleasing expectation was the structure seen to rise; and, in the year 1774, was the building covered in. Here the pen must stop. Some fatal mismanagement blasted the hopes of the afflicted. It was formed, perhaps, on too large a scale; and the liberality, with which it was commenced, was exhausted with rearing the shell. The undue proportion of expence, which was suffered to fall on a few gentlemen, damped zeal and generosity, and changed it into disgust. For many years it stood unfinished; till the site and building were sold, to discharge the debt incurred by the erection, to John Coles, Esq. collector for the county, by whom it was converted into a family-residence.

The next class of buildings includes those which are employed for the purposes of justice and civil government. The principal of these, both for magnitude and use, is the Assize Hall, which forms part of the Castle. In its ancient state its dimensions were 119½ feet by thirty, and its height twenty feet five inches: and the two tribunals were held at each end, without any intersecting walls; but of late, it has been divided into two distinct courts, laid out in different departments, accessible by different doors. The Castle is held under the Bishop of Winchester by John Hammet, Esq. one of the representatives of the town, as a purchase made by his father to secure the use of the Hall for the purpose of holding the assizes in it, when the ruinous state into which it had fallen under a former tenant and proprietor, threatened the removal of them: it is now invested by his son in trustees for this purpose. There is in the Castle a strong room, called the Exchequer, in which the records of Taunton Dean Land are repositied. A room properly fitted up for the purpose, on the ground floor of a large and elegant building, in the center of the town, called the Market-house, is devoted to the use of the justices of the county, who preside over its order and peace. This building is formed on a plan comprehensive also of rooms for the purposes of entertainment and pleasure. On the ground floor is a coffee-room: where gentlemen, for the annual subscription of a guinea, are accommodated with

fire and attendance, and supplied with the newspapers, free from any other expence. In it hangs the portrait of Mr. George Wiche, drawn by Thorne, at the expence of the subscribers to the room, in testimony of their respect to his probity. On the first story, besides a commodious room for the card tables, there is a superb assembly-room, fifty feet long, by thirty feet wide, and twenty-four feet high. It is furnished with two large and elegant chandeliers, the gift of the late Colonel Coxe, when representative of the county; and at one end is a full-length picture of his present Majesty, given by Sir Benjamin Hammet. An upper room in this structure is supplied with a billiard-table. The other public buildings, in this town, are a neat theatre, a bridewell, and a county-gaol, for such as are guilty of felonies, misdemeanors, or a breach of the peace; but not for debtors.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE writer of the Commercial Report, at page 99 of your last Number, speaking of the Grand Junction Canal Company, says, "The last works remaining to be executed, in order to complete their undertaking, are the tunnel and aqueduct at Blisworth;" but he seems not to have been aware of the extent of the works to be performed before this Company and the public can enjoy the benefits of an uninterrupted navigation; and I beg, through the medium of your Magazine, to state a few particulars relative thereto, which I have been at the pains to collect. The grand object of this canal, in connecting the metropolis by the nearest rout with the numerous canals in Warwickshire, and the other interior parts of the country, has now for a considerable time been accomplished, though imperfectly, by a temporary railway over the hill between Blisworth and Stoke Bruerne. The aqueduct alluded to by your Reporter, at Wolverton, near Stoney Stratford, was undertaken since the communication across that valley has been opened, by locking down into it, and up again on the opposite side, in order, by an embankment, to preserve the level, and avoid the waste of two lockages, to which the supply of water was found inadequate. Except, therefore, the failure of the former attempt to tunnel through Blisworth-hill, and the consequent delay and expence of the railway, the dreadful

dreadful and ruinous disappointments which too many of the persons engaged in trade on this canal, in common with the proprietors and the public, have experienced, have arisen from want of water; and it is right that the public should understand that this most formidable obstacle, increasing with every increase of trade, remains yet in a considerable degree to be overcome through a considerable portion of this long canal. The three summits, or highest levels, viz. through the tunnel at Braunstone, at Stoke Bruerne. (which is to go through the intended tunnel at Blisworth,) and through the deep cutting on the Chalk Hills at Bulborne, near Tring, have all experienced the want of water, even for the limited trade that has yet been carried on. The Company are now proceeding with the tunnel at Blisworth. They are constructing extensive reservoirs in the neighbourhood of Daventry to increase the supply of the Braunstone summit; they are embanking across the Wolverton valley to preserve water for the Blisworth summit; and have lately erected a steam-engine to raise water out of a new reservoir, for increasing the supply of the Bulborne summit. But the main cause of the evil, viz. the *leaky state of the canal*, has been little attended to, except that in the last summer and autumn, during the suspension of trade, some parts of the bottom and sides of the canal, near Tring, were new puddled; this most essential operation of puddling having it seems been omitted, or imperfectly performed, through many parts of the canal where it was absolutely necessary, particularly where, in cutting, a porous strata of gravel, &c. was penetrated, and furnished a spring, but on a level much below the present surface of the water in the canal; such porous strata now forming extensive under-ground drains to discharge the water of the canal at other places. The great expence of this operation to the Company is not the only evil; but the traders and the public must suffer a suspension of trade in the canal while it is performing. It is hoped, however, that the Company will, by long and explicit notices of their intentions of shutting up the Canal, enable dealers and others on the line to lay in stocks of articles which are brought to them by the canal, and thereby essentially lessen the evil to the public.

It remains yet to mention a fundamental error in the construction of some parts of this canal, particularly between

Great Berkhamstead and Uxbridge, in causing the canal in so many instances to connect with and pass through the mill-dams, by which even that stream of water which the Company had purchased, or were in the undisputed possession of, on the summit at Bulborne, and which, by judicious arrangements and precautions to increase it, might have answered even the increasing trade as you approach the metropolis, has been again surrendered into the power of the millers, many of whom, feeling the increased power they have acquired, are enlarging the breadth of their old wheels, and some are erecting entirely new ones; a forcible instance of which may be seen at the Mines Royal Mills, near Harefield. The most grievous losses and disappointments have all along been sustained by the traders on this part of the canal, by the millers even through obstinacy, in many instances, letting off the water, which is here so plentiful, and rendering the locks impassable. Numerous and expensive disputes have also arisen between the Company and the millers, and farmers who attempt irrigation in this fine but shamefully-neglected vale. All the evils here mentioned must increase with the increase of trade, and nothing short of cutting a considerable part of the canal in the Colne Valley anew, so as entirely to avoid the mill-dams and the river, collecting as many as possible of the springs above the canal's level by surfs and drains constructed for the purpose, and avoiding, or puddling out, all such springs as will not on trial rise above the surface level of the canal, can render this essential part of the line productive to the Company, or serviceable to the public. It is plain that these alterations, and the new locks, might be made before the present mill-dam line or the trade thereon is disturbed, which is no inconsiderable argument in favour of the alteration.

I have been induced to make these observations from a desire to prevent the hopes and expectations of the public being, as heretofore, improperly raised respecting the final and successful completion of this great undertaking; which, nevertheless, but for the culpable neglect or misconduct of the committees entrusted with the management, or the agents they employ, must in a few years become most productive to the proprietors, and highly beneficial to the public at large.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

London,

THO. RAFEY.

February 13, 1804.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION of SOUTH AMERICA. By the late F. A. VON HUMBOLDT.*

SINCE I sent to Madrid the two first sketches of a geological delineation of South America, from the Caraccas and Nueva Valencia, I have travelled twelve hundred miles, and described a square between Caribe, Portocabello, Pimichin, and Esmeralda, a space comprehending above 59,000 square miles; for I am not acquainted with the land between the mountain Pareá and Portocabello, and between the northern coast and the valley of the Black River. In consequence of the great circumference of this district, I must content myself with delineating it in a general manner, and, to avoid details, with describing the construction of the earth, the declivity of the land, the direction and inclination of the mountains, their relative ages, their similarity with the formation of those in Europe. These are the circumstances most necessary to be known in this science. We must proceed in mineralogy as in geography; we are acquainted with stones, but not with mountains; we know the materials, but we are ignorant of the whole of which they form component parts. I wish I may be able, amidst the variety of the objects which occupy my attention during my travels, to throw any light on the structure of the earth. The laborious journeys which, for eight years, I have made through Europe had no other object; and if I have the good fortune to return to Europe, and to recover my geological manuscripts which I left behind me in France and Germany, I shall venture to give a sketch of the structure of the earth. What I have long said, that the direction and inclination, the rising and falling, of the primitive strata, the angles which they form with the meridian of the place, and with the axis of the earth, are independent of the direction and depression of the mountains; that they depend on laws, and that they observe a general parallelism which can be founded only in the motion and rotation of the earth; what Freisleben, Von Buch, and Gruner, have proved better than I, will be found confirmed, name-

ly, that the succession of the alluvial strata, which was considered as a peculiarity of certain provinces, such as Thuringia and Derbyshire, takes place generally; and that there appears an identity in the order of the strata; from which there is reason to conclude that the same deposition has been effected at the same time over the whole surface of the earth. All these ideas are of the greatest importance, not only to the philosopher, who endeavours to elevate himself to general principles, but also to the miner, who must conceive in his mind what he has not before his eyes, and guide himself by analogy deduced from actual experience.

Before I describe the situation of the mountains which I have observed from the coast to the province of Venezuela, I shall give a general view of the form of this continent. Unfortunately there are no early observations to serve as a ground for this description. For half a century past many accidental observations respecting this land have been collected, but not a single idea relating to its geology has been made known. The great genius of Condamine, the zeal of Don George Juan de Ulloa, would certainly not have left us in the dark on this subject, had mineralogy been more cultivated at the time when they wrote. All that could then be done was to measure and to take levels. As they were employed on the high cordillera of the Andes, which extends north and south from Zitara, as far as Cape Pilar, and beheld with wonder the immense height of the mountains, they forgot that South America exhibits other cordilleras, which extend east and west parallel to the equator, and which, on account of their height, deserve as much the attention of naturalists as the Carpathians, Caucasus, the Alps of the Valais, and the Pyrenees. The whole immense tract on the west side of the Andes, which extends obliquely to the coast of Guiana and Brasil, is described as a low plain, exposed to the inundation of the rivers. As only a few Franciscan missionaries and a few soldiers have been able to penetrate over the cataracts to Rio Negro, the inhabitants of the coast of Caraccas imagine that the immense plains (the Llanos de Calabozo, del Guarico, and de Apure,) which they see to the south, beyond the valleys of Aragua, extend without interruption to the Pampas of Buenos Ayres, and to the country of the Patagonians; but the extent of these plains is far from being so great; they are not uninterrupted plains, they are rather phenomena of the same kind as those presented

* This valuable man intended to return to Europe by the way of the Manillas; but we learn, that, while he was waiting for a ship at Acapulco, he was seized with a fever, which carried him off in a few days. His papers and journals are, however, on their way to Europe.

presented by Canada and Yutacan, the island of St. Domingo, the north of Sierra de S. Martha, the province of Barcelona, and the land between Monte-Video and Mendoza, New Holland, the eastern part of Hungary, and the country of Hanover. They are separated from each other by the cordilleras, and are as far from lying in the same plane as the deserts of Africa, and the steppes of Tartary, which rise by gradations, according to the distance from the sea-coast.

When one considers the irruptions which the North Sea, the Mediterranean, &c. have made into the Old World, the direction of its cordilleras appears not to be very different from that of those in the New World, as most naturalists have asserted. We are acquainted also with the traces of several high chains of mountains which extend from north to south, and run out from those which extend east and west. The garnet and micaceous schistus of Norway, Scotland, Wales, Brittany, the province of Galicia, Alemtogo, Cape Bogador, (I have found the same with granite on Teneriff,) the upper part of Guinea, Congo, and the Table Mountain, as also the original mountains of Orenburg, Caucasus, Lebanon, of Abyssinia, and Madagascar, seem at first to have formed nothing else than two large cordilleras parallel to the meridian.

In the New World these cordilleras run parallel to the meridian from Cape Pilar to the north of California beyond Nootka and Prince William's Sound towards the Aleanhey mountains, which were discovered in 1792 by Mr. Stewart, on his journey to the sources of the Missouri, the northern part of the Andes, which is inhabited by Indians nearly as much civilized as the Peruvians were fifteen hundred years ago. From this cordillera proceed ramifications of the original mountains, which extend from west to east. With those of North America I am not acquainted, but it appears that some exist in Canada under the latitude of 50° , and 42° north latitude, as in the destroyed continent of the Gulf of Mexico under 19° and 22° , as is proved by the mountains of Cuba and Saint Domingo. In South America there are three chains of original mountains which run parallel to the equator: the chain of the coast under 9° and 10° ; that chain which is in the great cataracts of Autures (in latitude $5^{\circ} 39'$) is between latitude 3° and 7° ; and that in Maipure in $5^{\circ} 12' 50''$, which I therefore call the chain of the cataracts or that of Parime, and the chain

of Chequitos under 15° and 20° south latitude.

These chains in the old continent on this side of the Western Ocean can be traced, and it is seen how the original mountains of Fernambouc, Minas, La Bahia, and Janeiro, correspond, under the same latitude, to those of Congo, as the immense plains near the river Amazon lie opposite to the plains of Lower Guinea, the cordillera of the cataracts opposite to those of Upper Guinea, and the Llanos of the Mississippi, since the irruption of the Gulf of Mexico, a property of the sea, opposite to the Desert of Serah. This view will appear to be less hazarded when one reflects in what manner the old continent has been separated from the new one by the force of the water. The form of the coasts, and the salient and re-entering angles of America, Africa, and Europe, are a sufficient proof of this catastrophe. What we call the Atlantic Ocean is nothing else than a valley scooped out by the sea. The pyramidal form of all the continents, with their summits turned southwards, the great flattening of the earth at the south pole, and other phenomena, observed by Dr. Forster, seem to shew that the influx of the water was from the south. On the coast of Brasil, from Rio Janeiro to Fernambouc, it found resistance, and taking a direction from the latitude of 50° north towards the north east, where it scooped out the Gulf of Guinea, near Loango Benin and Mine, it was obliged by the mountains of Upper Guinea to direct itself north-west, and separated, to the latitude of 23° north, the coast of Guinea from Mexico and Florida. The force of the waters was still broken by the cordillera of the United States of America, and once more turned towards the north-east, and seems to have spared less the western coast of Europe than the northern of America. The least breadth of this channel is at the Brasils and Greenland; but, agreeably to the geographical history of plants and animals, it seems to have been formed at a time when the organic creation had not been properly expanded. It would be of great importance to geology if a sea-voyage were undertaken, at the expence of some government, to examine the rising and depression and the relative situation of the mountains to the salient and re-entering angles of America and Africa. The same analogy would be found here as is observed in the English Channel, in the Sound, the Straits of Gibraltar, and the Hellespont; small creeks which are as new as the secondary formation

tion of the chalk-rocks of Jura, of Papenheim, La Mancha, Marseilles, Derbyshire, and Suez, which have all been produced at the same time by precipitation.

Of the three cordilleras of primitive mountains which traverse South America from west to east, the most northern, that of Venezuela, is the highest, but narrowest. The real chain of the Andes extends from the large plain of Quito, through Popayan and Choco, to the western side of the river Atrato, (or Rio San Juan,) between the valley of Tatabé, in the provinces of Zitara and Biruguete, towards the isthmus, where it forms a mountainous district of not more than two or three hundred toises in height on the bank of the Chagre. From these Andes arises the cordillera on the coast of Venezuela. Rows of mountains higher, but forming groups less regular, extend on the east side of the Rio Atrato, under the name of the Sierra de Abibé and the Montes de Cauca, through the high savannahs of Jolu towards Magdalen River and the province of St. Martha. The cordillera of the coast contracts itself like that of the Gulf of Mexico, approaches nearer to Cape Vela, and then proceeds first from south-south-west to north-north-east, and then from west to east to the ridge of Paria, or rather to the Punta de la Galera in the Island of Trinidad. Its greatest height is found at that place where it has the name of Sierra de Nevada de St. Martha, in latitude $10^{\circ} 2'$, and of Sierra Nevada de Merida, in latitude $8^{\circ} 30'$; the former is about 5000, the latter 5400 Spanish ells, (*varas*) or 2350 toises in height. The Paramo de la Rosa and de Macuchi, and also the mountain of Merida, are continually covered with snow: boiling water, with hydrogenated sulphur, issues from their sides, and they exceed in height the Peak of Teneriff, and are, perhaps, equal to Mont Blanc, which has been more accurately measured. These colossal masses and St. Martha stand almost insulated, being surrounded by few high ridges.—To the west of Santa Fé, or as far as the Sierra of Zuindiu, no snow-clad peaks are seen, and the Sierra Nevada de Merida stands at the edge of the plain of Caraccas, which is scarcely forty toises above the level of the sea. Mont Blanc, which terminates the high ridge of the Alps, exhibits the same phenomenon. The altitude of the highest mountains, however, is so very small in proportion to the magnitude of the earth, that it would appear that very small local causes ought to have accumulated more matter in these points.

That part of the cordillera of the coast which lies to the west of Maracayaboes, and joins the Andes, has large valleys extending from north to south, such as that of Magdalena, of Cauca, of Saint George, of Sinu, and Atrato. They are very long and narrow, but covered with wood.

On the other hand, that part of the cordillera which extends from Merida to Trinidad incloses three valleys, lying east and west, which shew by certain signs, like Bohemia, or the Haslithal of Switzerland, that they have formerly been lakes the water of which has evaporated or run off by opening for itself a passage. These three valleys are inclosed by the two parallel rows of mountains, into which the cordillera of the coast divides itself, from Cape Vela to Cape Codera; the northern row is a continuation of Saint Martha, the southern a prolongation of Sierra Nevada de Merida. The first extends through Burburuta, Rincon del Diablo; through the Sierras de Mariara, the mountain Aguasnegras, Monte de Arila, and the Silla de Caracas, to Cape Codera. The second from three to four miles more to the south, extends through Guigni, La Palma, the high summits of Guairaima, Tiara, Guiripa, and the Savana de Ocumare, as far as the mouths of the Tuy. These two chains unite with two arms, which run from north to south, like, as it were, dykes, by which these old lakes were confined within their boundaries. These dykes are, on the west, the mountains of Carora, Tonto, Saint Maria, Saint Philips, and Aroa; they separate the Llanos de Monai from the valleys of Aragua: on the east they are the naked summits of Los Teques, Coquiza, Buena Vista, and the Altos de S. Pedro, by which the valley of Aragua or the sources of the Tuy (for there is only one valley between the bottom of Coquiza, or the Hacienda de Briseno, to Valencia,) from the valley of Caraccas. On the east, from Cape Codera, the greater part of the cordillera of the coast of Venezuela was destroyed and laid under water by the great catastrophe which formed the Gulf of Mexico. The rest of it is distinguished in the high mountain-peaks of the island of Margaretha, (Macanao and the Valle S. Juan,) and in the cordillera of the Isthmus of Araya, which contains the micaceous schistous mountains of Maniguares, Chuparipari, Dittilador, Cerro Grande, the mountain of St. Joseph and of Paria: the remainder I have accurately examined, and found in them the same structure,

structure, the same direction, and the same inclination of the strata. The three hollows, or valleys of Caracas, Aragua, and Monai, are remarkable on this account, that the level of them is above the surface of the sea; they become lower by gradations, and the highest step is the eastern, which may serve as a proof that they were formed at an earlier period than the Llanos, whose declivity proceeds from east to west, like the whole continent of South America. By repeated barometric measurement I found the height of the valleys of Caracas to be 416 toises, of Aragua 212 toises, above the surface of the sea; the Llanos of Monai, the western basin, appears to have an elevation of no more than eighty or one hundred toises.—The valley of Caracas has once been a lake, which formed for itself an efflux through the Quebrada de Tipe, Catia, and Rio Mamon; the basin of Aragua appears, on the other hand, to have become dry by gradual evaporation; for the remains of the old water (loaded with muriate of lime,) are still seen in the lake of Valencia, which becomes less every year, and discovers islands which are known under the name of Aparecidas.—The height of the cordillera of the coast is commonly from 600 to 800 toises; the highest peaks, Sierra de Nevada de Merida and the Silla de Caracas, (to which we undertook a laborious journey with our instruments,) are 2350 and 1316 toises in height. To the west they always become lower, and the height of Cape Codera is only 176 toises. The Macanao, on the island Margaretha, which I measured trigonometrically, is not more in height than 342 toises; but this speedy depression takes place only in the primitive mountains of the cordillera. On the eastern coast secondary accumulations of lime rise from Cape Unare to a more considerable height than the gneis and micaceous schistus; these calcareous rocks, which are covered with sandstone of a calcareous base, and which accompany the cordillera of the coast in its southern declivity, are very low on the side towards Cura, but rise in a mass towards the eastern extremity of the continent.

In Bergantin they are 702 toises high, in Coccollard 392, in Cucurucho du Tumiquiri (the highest summits of the province of Cumana) 976 toises, and the pyramid of the Guacharo rises above 820 toises: from Cape Unare they form a separate ridge of mountains, in which the original ridge totally disappears; they are connected also with the micaceous

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schistous cordillera of Maniquare and Paria only by the Cerro de Meapire, which, analogous to the branches of Torito and los Teques, which separate the basins of Monai, Aragua, and Caracas, extends north and south from Guacharo and Catouaro, to the mountain Paria, and separates the valley of Cariaco (the dried-up bank of the Gulf of Cariaco) from the valley of St. Boniface, which formerly belonged to the Golfo Triste. It will be seen hereafter, that the accumulation of calcareous formation on the eastern part of the coast of this country seems to have been more exposed to earthquakes; and that the Cerro de Meapire, at the time of the irruption of the Gulf of Cariaco, and the Golfo Triste, prevented the water from converting the land of Araya and the ridge of Paria into an island.

The declivity of the cordillera of the coast of Venezuela is gentler towards the south than towards the north, which is particularly striking when one descends from the heights of Guigue, through St. Juan, Parapara, and Ortiz, towards the Mera de Paja, which belongs to the great Llano de Calabozo. The northern declivity is every where very steep, and there is scarcely found, Mont Blanc excepted, above Courmayeur, a more frightful precipice than the perpendicular wall of Silla de Caracas, beyond Caravalledo, which rises to the height of 1300 toises. An accurate measurement of this wall of rock was of great importance to navigators, as they could find its distance from the coast only by taking the angle of its elevation: its longitude, therefore, of $60^{\circ} 37' 32''$ west from Paris will enable them to discover it.

The phenomenon of a more gentle declivity towards the south seems to contradict the observations made in other cordilleras of the earth, as it is asserted that they all decline more abruptly towards the south and west. This contradiction, however, is only apparent; as the northern part of the cordillera, during the great catastrophe which produced the Gulf of Mexico, was torn away by the force of the water; and therefore the northern declivity might at that time be gentler than the southern.

If the form of the coast be considered, it appears to be pretty regularly indented. The headlands of Tres Puntas, Codera, S. Roman, and Chichibacoa, on the west, from Cabo de la Vela, form a row of promontories, the western of which runs more to the north than the eastern. To the windward of each of these capes a creek

has been formed; and one cannot help seeing, in this singular formation, the action of the tropical currents, which may be called the currents of the earth's rotation; an action which shews itself also in the direction of the coast from Cuba, St. Domingo, Porto Rico, Yucatan, and Honduras, as in the series of the Windward Islands, Grenada, Orchila, Rocca, Aves, Buenos-Ayres, Curaçoa, and Aruba, the ruins of the cordillera from Cape Chichibacoa, which are all parallel to the equator. It was this headland of Chichibacoa, notwithstanding its inconsiderable height, which, by its resistance to the influx, preserved the kingdom of New Grenada from losing so much land as the general government of Caracas.

The second original cordillera of South America, which I have called the cordillera of the Cataracts of Orinoco, is yet very little known. During the journey which we made on the Black River, to the borders of the Great Bara, we travelled more than two hundred leagues, first from north to south, from Cerro de Uruana to Atabapo and Tuamini; then from west to east, from the mouths of the Ventuari to Vulcan de Duida, which I have found to be in latitude $3^{\circ} 13' 26''$, and longitude $60^{\circ} 34' 7''$ west from Paris. Since the journey of Messrs. Ituriaga and Solano, a passage over these cordilleras, which may be called also Parima or Dorado, (Golden) a name which has occasioned so much misfortune in America, and so much ridicule in Europe, has been possible; but as all the European settlements on the Alto Orinoco, and the Rio Negro, (Black River,) contain at this time no more than four hundred Indian families; and as the way from Esmeralde to Erevato and Caura has been totally lost, our researches in a land so little civilized presented more difficulties than Condamine experienced during his tedious navigation on the river Amazon, the banks of which for many years have been inhabited.

The cordillera of the Cataracts, or of Parima, separates itself from the Andes of Quito and Popayan, in the longitude of from 3° to 6° . It extends from west to east, from Paramo de Tuquillo and St. Martin, or the sources of the Guaviere, the theatre of the gallant deeds of Philip de Urre, and the old residence of the Orneguas, through Morocote, Piramena, and Macuco, stretching through the country of the Indians of Guajibos, Sigi, Dagueres, and Poigraves, according to the direction of the great rivers Meta,

Vichada, Zama, Guaviere, and Ymerida, in the longitude of 70° west from Paris, between the high summits of Uniama and Cunavami. They form the Raudals of Atures and Maypuré, tremendous waterfalls, which afford the only passage by which one can penetrate into the interior of the land in the valley of the River Amazons.

These Cordilleras of the Cataracts rise from the longitude of 70° , and spread out in such a manner that they comprehend the whole immense tract of country between the rivers Caura, Erevato, Cavony, Paraguamusi, Ventuari, Jao, Padamo, and Manariche, and then ascend south towards the sources of the Pasimona, Cachevaynris, and Cababury, towards the forests, where the Portuguese, penetrating into the Spanish districts, collect the best sarsaparilla known (*Smilax Sarsaparilla*. Linn.). In this district the cordilleras of the Cataracts are above one hundred and twenty miles in breadth. Their continuation more towards the east, between the longitude of 68° and 60° west from Paris, is little known. I proceeded with astronomical instruments only, as far as Rio Guapo, which discharges itself into the Orinoco, opposite the Cerro de la Cauchilla, in longitude $68^{\circ} 33'$ west from Paris. The Indians of Catarapeni and Maquiritares, who reside in the small mission of Esmeralde, came fifteen miles further east over the mountains Guanaja and Yamariquin to the Canno Chiguire; but neither the Europeans, nor Indians with whom Europeans have had any intercourse, are acquainted with this source of the Orinoco, which is here called Canno Paragua, and is scarcely 150 or 200 toises in breadth, whereas at Boca de Apuré, in latitude $7^{\circ} 32' 20''$, it is 4632 toises, as I myself found. The wildness of the Indians of Guaicas, who are only four feet in height, but who are a very white and warlike people, and particularly the savage state of the Guajaribos, greater men-eaters than any of the other nations which we visited, prevent any one from penetrating over the small cataracts (Randal de Guajaribos,) east from Chiguire, unless a military expedition were undertaken on purpose. But by the wonderful journey undertaken by D. Antonio Santos, who married Oacotho, and who dressed sometimes as a Carib, and sometimes as a Macacy, whose languages he spoke, from Orinoco (the mouth of the Rio Caronis) to the small lake Parima and the river Amazon, we have obtained information

formation respecting the continuation of the cordillera of the Cataracts. Under the latitude of from 4° to 5° and longitude 63° , it becomes so narrow that it is scarcely sixty miles in breadth. It assumes here the name of Cerrania de Quimiropaca and Pacaraimo, and forms a chain of not very high ridges, by which the waters were divided. The water of the northern declivity, the Nacapray, Paraguamuci, Benamo, and Mazurini, flow towards the Orinoco and Rio Equibo; the waters of the southern, the Rio Curuicana, Parime, Madari, and Mao, pour themselves into the River Amazon. Some degrees further towards the east, the cordillera again extends in breadth as it ascends southwards towards the Canno Parara along the Mao. It is here that the Dutch give to the Cerro d'Ucuamo the magnificent name of the Gold Mountain, or Dorado, because it consists of a very shining micaceous schistus, a fossil which has brought into celebrity the small island of Ypamucena in the Lake of Parima.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

CANTABRIGIANA.

CLIII.—THEOLOGICAL MATTERS.

ALL monastic institutions have manifested a peculiar fondness for the scholastic divinity; and it is not surprising, that our present colleges, the offspring of these foundations, should bear, in this respect, some resemblance to their parents; for every body knows, that our present academical institutions rose, as the young phoenix from the ashes of its mother, out of the ruins of monasteries. Let this remark be received as an apology for introducing so much polemical matter in these papers: the order of events was followed:

Hæ tibi erant artes.

VIRG.

Hitherto we have introduced Lollardism, Catholicism, Puritanism, Methodism, Trinitarianism, Arianism, Socinianism, &c. Neither the one nor the other is essential to the academical body, any more than rheumatism to the human constitution; but all are only accidental.—On some future occasion, Deism, Calvinism, Arminianism, and even Judaism, shall be brought forward: and the reader will then perceive that the Cantabrigiana has not been infected at least with the heresy of favouritism.

CLIV.—A HINT to HARD STUDENTS.—

(From Mr. Whiston's Memoirs of his Life and Writings, written by himself in the 79th, 80th, 81st, and 82d Years of his Age.)

"While I was an undergraduate, an accident happened to me, which may deserve to be here related, for the caution and benefit of others in the like circumstances.—I one summer observed that my eyes did not see as usual, but dazzled after an awkward manner; upon which I imagined this might arise only from my too much application to my studies; and I thought proper to abate of that application for a fortnight, in hopes of recovering my usual sight by walking during that time much abroad in the green grass and green fields, but found myself disappointed, which occasioned some terror to me, especially because of my father's loss of sight before. At this time I met with an account, either in conversation or in writing, that Mr. Boyle had known of a person who had new-whited the wall of his study, or chamber, upon which the sun shone, and used to read in that light, and thereby lost his sight for a time, till upon hanging the place where he studied with green, he recovered it again; which was exactly my own case, in a less degree, both as to the cause and the remedy: for I and my chamber-fellow had newly whitened our room, into which almost all the afternoon-sun shone, and where I used to read. I therefore retired to my study, and hung it with green, by which means I recovered my usual sight, which, God be praised, is hardly worse now, than I perceive, at four-score years of age, than it was in my youthful days."

CLV.—LADY MARGARET, the FOUN- DRESS of ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

(From Baker's MS. History of that College.)

"She was daughter of John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, grandson of John of Gaunt, and so descended from Edward III.; consort of Edmund Tudor, Earl of Richmond, son of Catharine of France, and so allied to the Crown of France; and mother of Henry VII. King of England, from whom all our Kings of England, as from his elder daughter Margaret, who bore her name, all the Kings of Scotland are ever since descended. And though she herself was never a Queen, yet her son, if he had any lineal title to the crown, as he derived it from her, so at her death she had thirty Kings and Queens allied to within the

fourth degree either of blood or affinity, and since her death she has been allied to thirty more. One instance of her piety has been omitted by Bishop Fisher. She was admitted into the fraternity of five several religious houses, (if not more,) Westminster, Crowland, Durham, Winburn, and the Charter-house in London, which, in the strain of that age, as it entitled her to the prayers, so it gave her a share in the merits, of all these societies. And for her chastity, as it was unspotted in her marriage, so some years before her death she took on her the vow of celibacy, from Bishop Fisher's hands, in a form yet extant upon our register; the reason, I suppose, that her portraiture is usually taken and depicted with a veil, and in the habit of a nun."

CLVI.—MR. THOMAS RANDOLPH.

Thomas Randolph was formerly Fellow of Trinity College, and possessed much poetical merit, though his writings are now not generally known. After his death a few of his poems were published, the fifth edition in 1664.

Prefixed to this volume, after the manner of those times, are numerous complimentary verses. One of the writers, Mr. West, of Christ Church, Oxford, thus speaks of these remains:

But all his works are lost, his fire is out,
These are but's ashes which are thrown
about,
And now rak'd up together; all we have
With pious sacrilege snatch'd from the grave,
Are a few meteors, which may make it said
That Tom is yet alive, tho' Randolph's
dead.

CLVII.—LINES BY MR. RANDOLPH.

The preceding Number was intended as an apology for introducing the following verses of Mr. Randolph's: they require no other.

ON THE POWER OF MUSIC.

MUSIC, thou queen of souls, get up and
string
Thy powerful lute, and some sad requiems
sing;
Till flocks requite thy echo with a groan,
And the dull cliffs repeat the duller tone:
Then on a sudden with a nimble hand
Run gently o'er the chords, and so command
The pine to dance, the oak his roots forego,
The holme, and aged elm, to foot it too:
Myrtles shall caper, lofty cedars run,
And call the courtly palm to make up one;
Then in the midst of all the jolly train
Strike a sad note, and fix 'em trees again.

CLVIII.—*In Grammaticum Eunuchum.*
By the same.

Grammaticam, Diodore, doces, Eunuche,
puellas:

Credo Soloecismum tu, Diodore, facis,
Cum sis exactus quam nec Sporus ille Ne-
ronis,

Nec merfus liquidis Hermaphroditus aquis,
Non unam liquit tibi sæva novacula tes-
tem,

Propria quæ maribus cur, Diodore, legis?
Quæ Genus aut Sexum variant, Heteroclyta
tantum

Posthac, si sapias tu, Diodore, legas.

CLIX.—DR. METCALFE, *the* POPISH
MASTER of ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

Mr. Baker's Account of the Masters of St. John's College, in his MS. History of that foundation, is written, as we have already observed, with great liberality to all parties: and to shew that he was also just in his Sketch of Dr. Metcalfe, the Popish Master, we shall make the following extract from Roger Ascham's excellent work entitled the Schoolmaster.

"Truly Dr. Metcalfe was partial to some—was liberal to all; a master for the whole; a father to every one in the College. There was none so poor, if he had either will to goodness, or wit to learning, that could lack, being there, or should depart from thence for any need. I am witness myself that money many times was brought to young men's studies by strangers whom they knew not; in which doing this worthy Nicholas followed the steps of good old Nicholas, that learned bishop. He was a Papist indeed; but would to God, among us Protestants, I might find but one that would win like praise in doing like good for the advancement of learning and virtue. And yet, though he were a Papist, if any young man given to *new learning* (as they termed it,) went beyond his fellows in wit, labour, and towardness, even the same neither lacked open praise to encourage him, nor private exhibition to maintain him; as worthy Sir John Cheke, if he were alive, would bear witness, and so can many alive; I myself, one of the meanest of a great number in that college, because there appeared in me some small shew of towardness and diligence, lacked not his favour to farther me in learning."

Roger Ascham, as every body knows, was Queen Elizabeth's classical tutor, and fellow of St. John's. He nearly, however, lost his election, having spoken against the Pope, at a time when the tide of opinion in the university ran full in his favour. All the Fellows were against him.

"And

"And yet, (continues Ascham,) for all their open threats, the good father himself privately secured that I should even then be chosen Fellow."

Let the liberality of Ascham and Baker, who differed in sentiment so materially from Dr. Metcalfe, be contrasted with the meanness of Bishop Fell. We copy the following extract from Mr. Collins's Discourse of Free-thinking :

"The Right Rev. Bishop Fell corrupted in many places Wood's History and Antiquities of the University of Oxford, while it was in the press, and in particular struck out several passages wherein Wood had done justice to Hobbes, and inserted others in their stead derogatory to his fame and character. Of this Mr. Wood himself acquainted Mr. Hobbes."

I do not like thee, Dr. Fell—

The reason why those lines may tell,
I do not like thee, Dr. Fell.

CLX.—MR. CAMBRIDGE'S JOKE *versified*.

Mr. O. Cambridge, whose Works have been lately published by his son, can claim only a *nominal* relation to our venerable mother, for he was of the University of Oxford. But most of his particular friends being of Cambridge, and he himself soon leaving Oxford, we have not scrupled to throw a good joke of his into very indifferent verse, and take the liberty of presenting it, in this form, to our Cambridge readers.

*Mr. Cambridge, the Author of the WORLD,
to his Wife, who taxed him with being
absent at Church.*

Quoth Sylvia to her spouse at church one day,

"You know, my dear, folks come to church to pray ;

But you ne'er say your prayers, nor sing a stave,

Absent, as if you had no soul to save :

"Pray hold your tongue, (quoth Atticus,
half furl'd,)

I'm thinking, dearest, of another World."

CLXI.

The following epigrams, published at Cambridge, were written by a student of Trinity.

*On hearing that the French had melted
down their Saints to purchase Artillery.*

Quoth a reverend priest to a less rev'rend friend,

"Where at length will the crimes of these French villains end,

Who their saints and their martyrs thus impiously sell,

And convert into damnable engines of hell?"

"Prithee, why (quoth his friend,) are you so much surpriz'd,

That Saints had their deserts, and were all canoniz'd?"

CLXII.

On hearing a Gentleman who squinted assert that the Prophecies were to be understood in a double sense. — By the same.

A double sense no wonder ——— spies ;
The fault's not in his head, but in his eyes.

CLXIII. — ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES susceptible of IMPROVEMENT.

Let no one take offence at the remark made in this day's paper, that our colleges rose out of the ruins of monasteries. This was but stating an historical fact, well known to the whole world, and introduced with all due respect for these ancient seats of literature. Monasteries were institutions well adapted to the times in which they were founded, and learning obtained refuge in them during the havoc of the dark ages. Our colleges, too, are certainly improvements on these old foundations, better suited to the circumstances of more enlightened periods. But while they are made into a sort of ecclesiastical corporation ; while we retain graces which exclude very numerous persons from all our colleges, and deprive them of all academical honours ; while we impose laws neither congenial to the aims of the original founders, to the spirit of reformed societies, nor to the sentiments of the present age, we fall so far below the standard of perfection ; we retard public improvements ; we oppose public liberty ; nor can we offer to houses thus circumscribed that nobility of all titles, national institutions. High as our colleges stand in the opinion of Europe and of all the world in other respects, in this respect they sink very low. But we wish for reform, not for desolation ; and hope, therefore, not to fall under the *curse* of a learned Doctor ; we choose rather to say, with a father of the Church : *Ω ανωτοι, συμβαλετε εαυτους ζυλων, λαβετε αμπελον· πρωτον μεν φυλλορρει· ειτα βλασες γινεται, ειτα φυλλον, ειτα ανθος, και μετα ταυτα ομφαξ, ειτα ραφυλη παρεστηκυια.*
Clementis ad Corinth. Ep. I.

CLXIV.—By a STUDENT of JESUS COLLEGE.

From off that delicate fair cheek,
Oh Maid, too fair, I did but seek
To steal a kiss, and lo ! your face,
With anger or with shame it glows ;
What have I done, my gentle Grace,
But change a lily to a rose ?

At

At once your cheek and brow were flush'd,
Your neck and ev'n your bosom blush'd;
And shame may claim the larger part,
In that smooth neck, and all above:
But the blush so near the heart,
Oh! let it be a blush of love.
Pygmalion thus lit up with life
The statue that became his wife.

EPIGRAM.—*By the same.*

Dear Anne, a wond'rous Trinity
Hath made thee a Divinity,
The being strangely beautiful,
And strangely chaste and dutiful,
And what is more than either,
The being each together.

CLXV. — ORIGIN OF STOURBRIDGE
FAIR.

The following extract is made from Dr. Fuller's History of the University of Cambridge.

"This Stourbridge Fair is so called from Stur, a little rivulet (on both sides whereof it is kept,) on the east of Cambridge, whereof this original is reported. A clothier of Kendal, a town characterized to be *Lanificii gloria & industria præcellens*, casually wetting his cloth in water in his passage to London, exposed it there to sale, on cheap terms, as the worse for wetting, and yet it seems saved by the bargain. Next year he returned again with some other of his townsmen, proffering drier and dearer cloth to be sold. So that within few years hither came a confluence of buyers, sellers, and lookers-on, which are the three principles of a fair. In memoria thereof Kendal men challenge some privilege in that place, annually choosing one of the town to be chief, before whom an antique sword was carried with some mirthful solemnities, disused of late, since these sad times, which put mens' minds into more serious employments." This was about 1417.

CLXVI.—*A constant TENURE of princely*
EARLS of CAMBRIDGE.

The same Fuller observes, that "Richard Duke of York was at this time (A. 1436,) Earl of Cambridge, the last that wore the honour for many years, in whose death it was extinct. And now let the reader at one view behold the great persons dignified with the earldom of Cambridge:

Scotch Kings:—1. David.—2. Henry.
3. Malcolm.

German Princes:—4. John Earl of Henult.—5. William Marquis of Juliers.

6. Edmund of Langley, fifth son to

Edward the Third.—7. Edward his son.—8. Richard Duke of York, his brother, father to Edward the Fourth."

"No city, town, or place, in England was ever honoured with so many and great persons as Cambridge was, whose earldom, sleeping for almost two hundred years, was at last conferred by King James on the royally-extracted Marquis Hamilton."

CLXVII. — MR. MASON and CHURCH-
MUSIC.

Mr. Mason was Fellow of Pembroke-hall, no less distinguished for his skill in painting and music than in poetry. His love of painting occasioned him to publish a Translation of Fresnoy's Latin Poem, *de Re Graphica*, which was accompanied with Notes by Sir Joshua Reynolds. In his musical character he published a book but little known, entitled "A copious Collection of the Portions of the Psalms of David, Bible, and Liturgy, which have been set to Music, and sung as Anthems in the Cathedral and Collegiate Churches of England; prefixed to which is a Critical and Historical Essay on Cathedral Music."

At the Reformation, cathedral-music consisted of harmonical proportions, or, more properly, of a confused variety of parts, without any attention to simple melodies, or even to syllabic distinctions. This musical jargon infused itself through the whole church-service, not only through the psalmody and the parts still chanted in cathedrals, but even into those portions of Scripture which are now read, called the Epistle and Gospel.—Speaking of this figurate descant, in which different voices were expressing different words at the same time, Mason makes the following curious remark:—"One example of this kind may suffice, and a more ridiculous one can be hardly conceived. The genealogy in the first chapter of St. Matthew's Gospel was thus set to music: while the bass was holding forth the existence of Abraham, the tenor, in defiance of nature and chronology, was begetting Isaac, the counter-tenor begetting Jacob, and the treble begetting Joseph and all his brethren."

CLXVIII.

To a Lady, who had, in a poetical Compliment, been compared to a Star.—By Mrs. Le Noir.

To change thee, fair Eliza, to a star,
Is far less flattering than, perhaps, design'd;

They make thee only rule by night, from far,
Born to give pleasant days to human kind.

Renounce

Renounce a claim injurious to thy powers,
Content to shine in this terrestrial ball;
A star can glitter but a few short hours,
Whilst thou, sweet Maid, hast charms to
gild them all.

E. R.

N. B.—Mr. Wakefield's Epigram, 3d and 4th line, should read thus :

Dextera quam rapido gladium rotat impete,
culter
Mox tua tam celeri strinxerit ora meus.

Our introducing *novacula* instead of *culter*, and forgetting to correct the adjective *meus*, to answer it, occasioned the false concord :—
Quod absit a Gilberto Wakefield !

For the Monthly Magazine.

TRAVELS in NORWAY, by J. C. FABRICIUS, lately published at LEIPSIC.

(Continued from page 115, No. 112.)

ON the 22d of July our travellers went from Drontheim, in a boat with four oars, for Oerland, there to see the fishing. The weather was unfavourable, so that they did not arrive at Oerland till the evening of the 23d. Oerland is a peninsula of no inconsiderable extent. Its soil is partly peat-earth, and in part a common vegetable-earth, with a mixture of sand, and considerably fertile. On that peninsula stands perhaps the largest village in Norway. To it belong sixteen farms lying all in one neighbourhood.—The peninsula is destitute of wood, but has abundance of turf for fuel. The peats are, when cut, set up vertically to the number of four or five in every different assemblage. After being in this position considerably dried, they are gathered in pyramidal heaps of considerable bulk. In these heaps they remain till the beginning of winter, and they are then carried home on sledges. This whole peninsula has been formed by alluvia; and the inhabitants affirm that its extent is, by the same means, every day enlarged. It is a curious fact, of which conspicuous instances were here observed, that the plants of the North are almost all viviparous; that is, the seed unfolds its energies in the very bosom of the corolla, out of which new buds arise. By such means Nature triumphs in these regions over the disadvantages of an ungenial climate and a barren soil, and in a manner doubles the number of those few summer-days which are favourable to vegetation. The sea-ports on these northern coasts are never frozen up: ships come and go all winter: but in autumn the sea is extremely tempestuous; and the rockiness of the coast renders its navigation at all

times considerably difficult. The granaries and the storehouses for butter, cheese, bread, and other provisions, stand apart from the other buildings, and are, at each place of residence, situate for the most part in the middle of the court. They stand on eight poles, which form a pyramid, and support a work of boards broader than the base, over which another pyramid is then erected. The second pyramid sustains the roof. The board flooring between the two pyramids is at such a distance above the level of the ground, that the rats and mice cannot climb up to it. Care is taken never to place any thing near the edifice which those creatures might use as a ladder; for should they once get in, it would prove extremely difficult to clear it of them. Among other plants in this peninsula Mr. Fabricius observed the *Hippophaë Rhamnoides*, which, if any, he thinks might, from its remarkable hardness, be very fitly used to form quickset-hedges in these parts.—It is a fine shrub in appearance, is never attacked by insects, and seems ever to thrive the best in places which are the most exposed to the wind. The whole morals on this peninsula appeared by many circumstances to have been formed by a retreat of the waters of the sea. The people even affirmed that different rocks which, thirty or forty years since, were entirely sunken, and in no state of the tide visible above the surface, now remained in part dry, even in the highest spring-tides. There are in the bay abundance of salmon: two hundred or three hundred of them are taken annually by a very simple contrivance. A net is extended from the shore to a certain distance out in the sea; a second net is attached to the farther end of the former, so as to float from it at right angles: as soon as the salmon, who go always in a direction against the wind, are perceived to have been stopped by the first net, the floating-net is drawn round, and their escape is prevented: this is the whole contrivance. A good deal of oats and barley are produced here in mixture: this mixture is not used to make bread, but only a sort of pottage, called *gruau*, which is eaten by servants and by the poor. The population of Oerland had been augmented by the number of from three hundred to four hundred souls within the twelve years immediately preceding the year 1778. The roofs of the houses in the peninsula are in general covered with birch-bark, and over that with turfs. Of late, indeed, the inhabitants had begun to cover them rather with clay,

clay, which they painted red or brown.— This last covering was found to be the least expensive and the most durable.— The only occupation by which these islanders can draw any wealth from other parts is fishing. They take large quantities of cod, torsk, and ling, from which they make a good deal of oil, and barrel large quantities of dried and salted fish for exportation. The cattle are likewise, in the winter, fed in part with a mixture of fish and lichens boiled together. Mr. Fabricius had here much satisfaction in an acquaintance with an old peasant, whose name was Niels Justersen Eide.— That old man had been, some years before, honoured with a gold medal and a silver cup from the Society at Copenhagen for the Improvement of Rural Economy.— From the condition of a peasant, without a shilling, he had risen by his own industry to the possession of an estate from which he reaps an hundred tons of grain in the year. He is, in a manner, the creator of the fertility of his own lands.— He began with renting and improving one small piece of waste ground. To this he has been ever since making additions which bespeak both boldness of enterprise and singular perseverance in toil.— He has, by a mole, recovered a piece of ground from the sea: he clothes the bare rocks with productive soil taken from the peat-marshes: he has drained an extensive piece of stagnant water, so as to leave of the water only what is wanted for his farm-uses.— The herring-fishery is performed on these shores by first passing a great net, called a *nod*, around some rocks within the circuit of which there is perceived to be a sufficient quantity of herrings. The herrings thus confined are taken out with smaller nets at leisure.— Several thousand tons may thus be sometimes taken at once. At this time in the season the belly of the herring is usually reddish, and its excrements are of the same colour. These appearances are ascribed to the small craw-fish which the herrings are known to devour with great voracity. The herrings, to free them from this excrement, are generally left during some days in the confinement of the *nod* before they are taken out of the sea. Great quantities of the whiting-pout, or *Gadus Barbatus*, are often taken on the same coasts: this species are found to be much infested with *Lernææ*, or fish-lice.

On the 27th of July our travellers proceeded to an isle called Otterholm. They observed that the inhabitants of that isle smoke the leaves of the *Angelica Archan-*

gelica as a substitute for tobacco. They are likewise accustomed to use as a strong drink an infusion of the leaves of that plant in brandy. In their passage among these isles they observed sea-dogs from time to time raising their black snouts above the surface of the water. This marine-animal is much hated by the fishermen, because it frightens away the fishes which they wish to take. Its hide and fat are not penetrable by bullets. On the rocks at a distance from the shore it is said to be so little afraid of man, that any number of the species may be easily destroyed by knocking them on the head.— Juniper-bushes are commonly burnt in the best apartments in this country, on account of the agreeable smell which they diffuse while burning. There is, however, an acid pungency in their smoke. Several of the *fuci*, or sea-weeds, are, in mixture with boiled fish, given for food to the cows. There is one among them, the *fucus comedibilis*: it fattens cows very fast, and gives an exquisite flavour to their milk. The eider-duck is a native of these rocks. The people of the country prepare nests for these fowls among the rocks, and seize for their hire the down which the mother-duck plucks from her own body to give warmth to her eggs and young. One man living on one of the rocks the farthest from the land will collect in a year from fifty to one hundred pounds of eider-down, each pound being worth ten rixdollars. There is a law by which any person killing an eider-duck is subject to a fine of ten rixdollars; and yet there are numbers every year destroyed, both by shooting them with the gun and by carrying away their eggs.

Another sail brought our travellers to Christianland. This is a trading-town of moderate size, situate partly on a jutting point of land, and in part on three small isles, forming a bay of some considerable extent, and almost circular. The houses of this town are arranged in an irregular circle around the rocks. The town itself was founded by Christian VI. in the year 1734. It contains about three thousand inhabitants. It has a good harbour, which ships can enter and sail from with any wind. Between the three isles and the main-land there is room even for the largest fleets: the anchorage is good; and ships can come close up to any part of the town. The fishery principally employs the industry and commerce of the inhabitants of Christianland. That industry and trade were long left exclusively to the English Company settled in this town; but

but they are now exercised freely by the townsmen in general. The town itself possesses considerable fisheries: and it is also the common place of sale for all the fish taken in the neighbourhood. Christianfand has also a considerable trade in timber. The timber, however, which it exports, is of inferior quality, and goes for the greater part to Ireland.

On the 30th of July our travellers sailed from Christianfand for Bye, a distance of about twenty miles. It is a very dangerous navigation, in which many vessels are from time to time lost. But Mr. Fabricius and his friend performed it in safety. Bye is a small village, inhabited by fishermen. Its neighbourhood is, though rocky, tolerably fertile, and exhibits both meadows and corn-fields. The abundance of sea-weeds on the coast has lately encouraged the inhabitants of this neighbourhood to try the manufacture of kelp, as in Scotland; but they have not hitherto been very successful in the attempt. The equipment of a fishing-boat costs an expence not less than fifty or sixty rix-dollars.

On the way from Bye to Ildere our travellers observed that sea-weeds were in different places used as manure to the arable land. Upon enquiry they learned that the land was by this manure kept fertile in a course of constant tillage.—Wheat, oats, and barley, were the grains growing upon it: they were in sufficiently luxuriant growth.

At Walderhog, as Mr. Fabricius was walking on the beach, he saw a vessel pass with a lading of kelp. It was observed with great indignation by some inhabitants of Walderhog. They complained that the burning of the sea-weeds drove away the fish; and they threatened to remonstrate to Government against the permission of this practice. The tomb of King Walder was near the inn: it is large, round, and formed of a prodigious number of stones which appear to have been taken out of the sea. The base is now covered with earth and overgrown with grass. Many of the stones have been taken away in the expectation of finding treasures under them. A spacious vaulted grotto was another object of curiosity near this village. It is, at the entrance, of considerable width and elevation. The roof becomes continually lower as it retires backwards. One of the sides is of granite, the other lime-stone. At the bottom appears a large orifice, which is said to form a communication between this and another grotto still larger. This

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grotto is perfectly dry within. It was formerly, perhaps, a haunt of pirates: wild beasts now take shelter in it during the winter. Near this grotto our travellers passed over an extensive peat-morass, of which a great part was tilled and sown with corn and barley. It appeared to have been anciently a forest of pines and birches.

On the 4th of August, at Wolden, Mr. Fabricius inspected certain huts, which were shewn as the remains of an establishment which one Dr. Erichsen had attempted to form here on a project of manufacturing saltpetre out of sea-weeds and putrid fish. He had borrowed large sums of money on the strength of his project; but when he came to carry it into effect, not a particle of saltpetre was he able to produce. On the sea-shore Mr. Fabricius observed, in this neighbourhood, a stratum of that which Linnæus denominates *talky earth*.

At Læken, the next remarkable place which our travellers visited, they found the inhabitants to be, in a manner, strangers to the subdivision of labour which prevails in other parts. Every man acted as his own taylor, shoemaker, smith, miller, and carpenter. The corn was in general bad. Large heaps of peat, or turf, for fuel were every where to be seen; as also heaps of the same turf and peat-earth intended for use as a manure. They found the inhabitants of Læken likewise busy in collecting the leaves of certain trees, to be given for food to their cattle in winter.

At Dalvigen they had much satisfaction in conversing with Mr. Krog, the parish-minister, a man of worth and learning, whose endeavours had principally contributed to introduce the practice of inoculation into Norway. It is remarkable, that, amongst other prejudices against inoculation, the Norwegians are simple enough to believe that the fishery has been of late less successful on account of the introduction of that practice into their country. The most common disorder on this coast is pleurisy. Cancer is also more common here than in some other places.

Our travellers arrived at Bergen on the evening of the 14th of August. After telling their names and producing their passports, they were required to wait immediately upon the commander, who held the principal authority in the town.—Bergen is the largest town in Norway, and the principal in trade. Immediately behind it rise lofty mountains, scarcely ac-

K k

cessible

cessible on horseback. These mountains are constantly overhung with clouds, which descend upon the town in frequent rains. There is a proverb that calls Bergen the *Chamber-pot of Norway*. Its inhabitants never venture out of doors without an umbrella. The town is large, and of handsome construction, with straight streets, which are, however, rendered angular and unequal by the contiguous rocks. It contains about twenty thousand inhabitants. Trade is the only resource for the subsistence and wealth of all these people. Bergen is the staple for all the fish and fish-oil taken on this coast. The carrying-trade of this port for these articles is however chiefly in the hands of the English, the Dutch, and the Swedes. Bergen owes the origin of its commerce to the merchants of the Hanseatic League; fifty-eight store-houses are still to be seen on the quays, which were established here by those merchants for the convenience of their exportation of fish.— They had also a particular Court here, the decisions of which tended to exclude the native inhabitants from all share in the trade: they were however entirely expelled, by the vigour chiefly of a bailiff Walkendorff. Bergen exports also tar and timber. Models of a threshing-mill and a drill-plough were here shewn to Mr. Fabricius as mechanical curiosities.— The hospitals and public schools he inspected with approbation. Among the pupils of the Harmonic-academy he observed some eminent instances of early genius in music and in the arts of design.— Bergen possesses a most laudable institution for the encouragement of the useful arts. From Bergen our travellers sailed for Copenhagen on the 20th of August.— Weary of the sea-voyage they went on shore at Fladstrand on the 29th, and proceeded thence by land. They passed through Jutland, and on the 4th of September arrived at Kiel.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR very useful Publication of last month contains an article entitled “Advantages which the Fur Trade of the North-West Coast of America offer to Great Britain.”

The zeal of the writer fairly entitles him to the signature he has adopted. He founds his opinions in part upon a plan suggested by Captain King in the year 1780; but taking no notice of the many adventures which Captain King's com-

munications gave rise to, I am led to conclude your Correspondent was not in possession of the information that could be afforded on the subject. Unless those adventures are adverted to, the article unintentionally conveys a reflection on our merchants, who, if Captain King's suggestions had not been acted on, might be considered deficient in commercial enterprise.

In the European Magazine of 1788 or 1789 is an article giving a detailed account of all the voyages made to the North West Coasts subsequent to Captain Cook's. The author of this was, I believe, the late Mr. John Henry Cox, many years Resident at Canton, to whose commercial spirit, and zeal for the success of the fur-trade in general, every one who knew him will bear ample testimony.

The plan suggested by Captain King, as stated by your Correspondent, is, “That the East India Company's ships should each carry an additional number of men, making one hundred in the whole; and thus two vessels, one of two hundred, the other of one hundred and fifty tons, might, according to his calculation, be purchased at Canton, and equipped for sea with one year's provisions and pay for six thousand pounds.”

Captain King did not advert to the circumstances of the Company's trade being carried on by the chartered ships: consequently one hundred men could not be sent by the Company to China but as charter-party passengers, and with the additional expence of monthly pay; they must then be maintained in China from September till March, (April being the earliest period when he proposes the ships should sail for the coast). Here would therefore be an expence incurred of the passage, pay, and provisions, of one hundred men, which state as follows:

Charter-party passage per man,	
(100,) supposed 10l.	£.1000
Wages 100 men from April,	
time of sailing from England	
to China, till embarkation on	
board the vessels, 2l. per	
month, twelve months	£.2400
Subsistence at Canton from 15th	
September to 15th March,	
(six months,) 2s. per day per	
man for 100 men	£.1800
	£.5200

This estimate is sufficient to shew that the expence of the first article in such a plan would destroy every prospect of pro-
fit

fit, and that only in the present time is to be considered, as the voyages of Captain Vancouver and others have left nothing to be done in a voyage to the North-West Coast as a voyage of discovery; and the calculation of six thousand pounds as a sufficient sum for the purchase and equipment of two vessels at Canton, I venture to assure your Correspondent, would be found very deficient, independent of the uncertainty of meeting two vessels adapted to the purpose.

Equipments have been made from Bombay and Bengal; in some cases a voyage to our settlement in New South Wales, combined with that to the North-West Coasts; but the profit has not sufficiently encouraged the adventurers to continue the trade. In India the outfit of vessels is unavoidably great, from the advance paid on the European first-cost of almost all the articles comprized in it. Europeans must be employed as seamen, whose pay, and that of the commander and officers, far exceeds the pay of ships equipped from this country; and to these disadvantages may be added the high interest of money and premiums of insurance. Many other circumstances might be adduced as operating against the prosecution of this trade from India, from whence ships have sailed without any impediment from the East India Company.

I agree with your Correspondent, that the British nation has an undoubted right to trade to the North-West Coast of America; but I cannot give my assent to the manner in which he proposes this trade should be carried on by the East India Company. He takes iron as the principal article to be bartered on the North-West Coast, and proposes sending it to China in the Company's ships, there to be transhipped on board two or more vessels of one hundred tons each: but he does not advert to the heavy port-charges upon all vessels at the port of Canton, however small; nor does he seem apprized, that the Chinese do not willingly allow the transshipment of goods in general, and are particularly jealous of the exportation of iron, conceiving it may be applied to the manufacture of arms against themselves.

Iron is not now the principal article which the natives of America will barter their skins for. Blue and scarlet cloth has, I am informed, become in request among them; consequently an equipment to the North-West Coast would be far more expensive than your Correspondent is aware of; and the experience of the

past has not encouraged the private merchants in India and China to continue the trade.

That the Americans have derived benefit from this commerce, I am very well convinced; but in calculating their advantages it is to be considered, that the commanders and officers of their ships have sailed at less wages than our's; and on their arrival at China, instead of selling their skins for dollars, they barter them for inferior teas, generally bohea, which in America affords a very considerable advance on the China price. A large portion, therefore, of the five hundred per cent. your Correspondent asserts to have been gained by an American in 1799, is to be attributed to the profit on a homeward bound cargo.

An equipment to the North-West Coast of America cannot be made more advantageously than from this country; but the length of the voyage, and the heavy port-charges at Canton, can only be counterbalanced by the advantages of bartering the furs with the Chinese for teas and other Chinese commodities, thereby securing a profit on the homeward voyage: but I am not so unreasonable as to expect the East India Company will permit their exclusive trade from China to be infringed for the benefit of any individual, or for the public advantage of retaining in this country the number of dollars which would have purchased the returning cargo; for your Correspondent admits, that the Americans procure the articles bartered for the furs from Great Britain.

Respecting the 72,941 dollars stated in the exports from America to the North-West Coast for one year ending 30th September, 1799, I cannot help conjecturing that amount comprizes the whole value of the ships, provisions, and stores of every kind; probably an adventure of spirits for New South Wales may be included; and I must add, also, that I ever entertain my doubts of extravagant profits, such as five hundred per cent., upon any commercial adventure: I generally, before the admission, request a debtor and creditor statement.

The price of six otter-skins at Canton, in January 1803, as I am informed by a friend of mine now in London, was only fifteen dollars per skin; therefore before any hasty conclusions are drawn of the actual value of that trade to this country, I would recommend your Correspondent to compute the probable number of skins to be collected annually on the Coast, the
price

price they are likely to produce at market, and the number, cost, and charges, of the vessels to be employed in this collection.

I should derive a heart-felt satisfaction if a plan could be devised by which the trade to the North-West Coast of America could be rendered exclusively beneficial to the British Nation; but in effecting this the chartered rights of the greatest Company in the world ought not to be intruded. The North-West Trade cannot, in my opinion, be advantageously

carried on by the East India Company: it is a trade individuals only can derive profit from; and to obtain this, those they employ should be active, honourable, and economical. Most adventurers on the outlet have been misled by the idea that a cargo of furs was to be obtained without much difficulty; and those who have failed one season have been confident of success a future one: but in acquiring experience the original stock has in some cases been entirely exhausted. VERITAS.

THE POPULATION ACT.

COUNTY OF GLOCESTER.								
PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR Extra-parochial Place.	HOUSES.		PERSONS.		OCCUPATIONS.		TOTAL OF PERSONS.	
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occu- pied.	Males.	Females.	Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Ditto in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.		
HUNDRED OF								
Berkley	3,450	3,979	9,148	10,074	3,968	6,151	19,222	
Bisley	2,791	3,222	6,469	7,409	1,390	6,021	13,878	
Blidesloe	336	353	916	839	568	265	1,755	
Botloe	984	1,032	2,668	2,515	1,647	378	5,183	
Bradley	792	868	1,999	2,050	1,973	620	4,049	
Briaveil's, St.	2,148	2,204	5,267	5,126	1,773	2,703	10,393	
Brightwells-Barrow	1,151	1,277	2,855	2,999	1,918	1,236	5,854	
Cheltenham	823	962	1,933	2,214	736	553	4,147	
Cleeve	309	317	662	693	474	62	1,355	
Crowthorne and Minely	934	1,024	2,182	2,363	1,905	257	4,565	
Deerhurst	526	490	1,304	1,372	1,149	303	2,676	
Dudstone and King's Bar- ton	1,437	1,607	3,762	3,807	3,850	1,089	7,569	
Grumbalds Ash	1,351	1,572	3,514	3,892	2,373	1,123	7,406	
Henbury	852	989	2,287	2,604	1,325	168	4,891	
Kittsgate	2,510	2,752	6,039	6,349	5,840	1,863	12,388	
Lancaster, Duchy of	376	400	904	829	935	192	1,731	
Langley and Swineshead	1,983	2,180	5,126	5,293	2,267	1,421	10,421	
Longtrees	2,811	3,085	6,560	7,273	937	2,149	13,833	
Puckle Church	665	742	1,843	1,932	609	762	3,775	
Rapsgate	638	678	1,454	1,638	996	339	3,092	
Slaughter	1,335	1,470	3,411	3,491	3,000	1,351	6,909	
Tewkesbury	546	641	1,526	1,511	1,160	217	3,037	
Thornbury	966	1,063	2,456	2,575	2,480	1,155	5,031	
Tibaldstone	133	218	462	498	789	63	960	
Westbury	769	875	2,153	2,105	1,202	425	4,260	
Westminster	663	752	1,753	1,724	1,079	257	3,477	
Whitstone	1,704	1,976	4,386	5,011	1,959	3,541	9,397	
CITY OF								
Bristol and Barton Regis } Hundred of	10,403	14,415	26,943	36,702	653	10,190	63,645	
Glocester	1,325	1,732	3,428	4,151	93	2,317	7,579	
TOWN OF								
Cirencester	837	1,050	1,836	2,294	228	940	4,130	
Tewksbury	859	1,146	1,932	2,267	39	1,334	4,199	
	46,457	55,135	117,180	133,629	49,420	49,645	250,809	

COUNTY OF HEREFORD.

COUNTY OF HEREFORD.							
PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR Extra-parochial Place.	HOUSES.		PERSONS.		OCCUPATIONS.		TOTAL OF PERSONS.
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occu- pied.	Males.	Females.	Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Ditto in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	
HUNDRED OF							
Broxash	1,869	1,968	4,867	4,850	4,585	650	9,717
Ewyas Lacy	638	725	1,499	1,574	1,221	183	3,073
Greytree	1,762	1,948	4,464	4,474	2,811	1,003	8,938
Grimfworth	1,100	1,171	2,830	2,829	2,063	411	5,659
Huntington	913	985	2,169	2,313	1,450	603	4,482
Radlow	1,879	2,121	5,272	5,328	4,572	2,323	10,600
Stretford	1,444	1,587	3,686	3,832	1,766	503	7,518
Webtree	1,215	1,367	3,349	2,959	2,792	605	6,608
Wigmore	839	914	2,204	2,287	1,544	218	4,491
Wolphy	2,216	2,400	5,567	5,826	4,532	1,231	11,393
Wormelov	1,565	1,729	4,476	4,316	2,962	498	8,792
CITY OF							
Hereford	1,392	1,715	3,023	3,805	99	1,315	6,328
	16,832	18,630	43,406	44,693	30,397	8,543	88,099
<i>The following RETURNS came too late for Regular Insertion</i>							
RADLOW.							
Eggleton Parish	29	31	80	72	144	11	152
WEBTREE.							
Dore	70	75	296	271	467	17	567
Dorstone Parish	72	86	173	200	253	17	373
	17,003	18,822	43,955	45,236	31,261	8,558	89,121

COUNTY OF HERTFORD.

HUNDRED OF							
Braughin	2,141	2,472	6,301	6,622	1,916	1,334	12,924
Broadwater	2,203	2,522	6,118	5,963	3,770	2,195	12,081
Dacorum	3,511	3,785	9,037	9,540	4,438	2,834	18,579
Edwintree	1,328	1,542	3,521	3,680	1,753	1,082	7,201
Hertford	1,765	1,918	4,828	4,999	1,605	859	9,827
Hitchin and Perton	1,361	1,446	3,299	3,432	1,149	738	6,731
Odsey	970	1,099	2,592	2,640	1,680	503	5,232
Cashio	3,358	4,017	9,301	9,299	4,000	2,574	18,604
TOWN OF							
Hertford	529	666	1,761	1,598	199	437	3,360
St. Alban's	515	625	1,297	1,741	101	575	3,038
	17,681	20,092	48,061	49,514	20,611	12,861	97,577

COUNTY

COUNTY OF HUNTINGDON.							
PARISH, TOWNSHIP, or Extra-parochial Place.	HOUSES.		PERSONS.		OCCUPATIONS.		TOTAL OF PERSONS.
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occu- pied.	Males.	Females.	Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Ditto in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	
BUNDED OF							
Hurstonstone	2,011	2,534	5,699	5,745	2,729	1,296	11,444
Leightonstone	1,275	1,530	3,577	3,669	2,194	529	7,426
Normancroft	1,295	1,522	3,367	3,435	2,212	797	6,802
Toseland	1,912	2,214	4,885	5,156	2,389	980	10,041
TOWN OF							
Huntingdon	350	350	995	1,042	6	879	2,035
	6,841	8,150	18,521	19,047	9,536	4,484	37,568

For the Monthly Magazine.

A TOUR in DENMARK, by PROFESSOR
OLIVARIUS, of KIEL in HOLSTEIN.

(From *Le Nord Littéraire*, &c.)

(Continued from p. 129, No. 112.)

“WE proceeded towards Hadersleben (continues M. Kuttner,) distant about four miles and half from Apenrade, and thus, come nearer and nearer to the mountains of Jutland, which commence in the neighbourhood of the former town. Hadersleben is a small city, possessing some manufactures, and a degree of maritime commerce. If its name appears much better known in Denmark and in Sweden, than that of many others, it is principally from this reason, that it is, as it were, the first German town to be met with in coming from those countries, and where we seem to take leave of the inhabitants of the North. Persons of condition here no longer speak Danish, but German. The former language is nevertheless that which preachers employ in the pulpit, and that which the peasants use among themselves. The inhabitants of this town merit praise for their assiduity in cultivating music.

“From Hadersleben the mountains rise more and more, and the forests begin to display their immense curtains; forests not formed of pine and fir trees, as one might be inclined to think, but birch-trees, intermingled with oaks and alders. It is only further in the North, in Sweden,

for example, and in Norway, that we find entire forests of the first-mentioned trees, which, however, are to be met with in different places of the Electorate of Hanover, and of the Duchy of Mecklenburgh, &c.

“Travellers usually make in proceeding through Jutland, a small *detour*, to visit the town of *Christiansfeld*, or, according to the phrase of the postillions, the *Holy Town*. It is a town built by the Moravian Brethren, a little more than twenty years ago, and inhabited by those sectaries. You will find it handsome, of singular neatness, and laid down as to a line—one might even call it an assemblage of Dutch villas. The buildings exhibit a yellow brick colour, which is agreeably set off by the green of the trees placed before the fronts, and separated by intervals forming either a court, or a garden. These peaceable *Brethren*, of singular reputation for their probity and gentle manners, are very industrious. We find here several manufactures of different kinds, such as frying-pans, pantaloons, woollen stuffs, of an ordinary quality, indeed, but very strong, very durable, and very well executed; whence the prices are generally rather dear.

“The first town on this side, in all respects Danish, is Colding, situated at the distance of about four miles from Hadersleben. Our traveller remarks, that it is exactly the same with towns and countries, as it is with individuals. At first,

first, we find in their physiognomy, something which pleases or displeases us. If after that we feel a series of impressions analogous to the former, our humour intermixes itself with them, and we approve or disapprove of the whole. This is, perhaps, (adds this candid writer,) what occurred to me, on my entrance into Jutland; but, perhaps, there is likewise this difference between that province and Sleswick, that we often observe between two countries, where a simple rivulet forms a separation, not to speak of those which have a considerable interval between them, such, for instance, as an arm of the sea. The aspect of Colding displeased me; the inns displeased me; nothing found favour in my eyes; I was no longer in Sleswick; I was no longer in Germany; I found myself in the centre of Denmark. "Constrained by our impartiality; (says Professor Olivarius,) we are obliged to confess, that the difference observable in coming near Denmark, and, all at once, at the first view of Colding, is singularly striking. We have travelled much ourselves; we have several times entered Denmark by that route; we have conversed with a number of travellers, Danish and foreign, all of whom agree as to the enormous difference which prevails almost at the very instant that you quit the frontiers; every one is struck with the contrast of Christiansfeld, of Hadersleben; the contrast of the industry, the activity, the fashions, the manners, the air, and the character of the inhabitants; and lastly, every thing, with all the objects perceived in Jutland. It is, doubtless, a reflection rather mortifying to make on the administration of the country, but it is no less true; equity, however, requires, at the same time, our observing, that, as the mountains and forests commence here, it is here, likewise, that the climate characterizes the contrast by a singular concatenation of circumstances, and a diminution of fertility in the soil."

M. Kuttner complains bitterly of the visitation which the commissaries of the customs made of his effects; but this, the Professor observes, ought not to have disconcerted him; for, can this, says he, bear a comparison with the rigours, not to say, vexations, experienced in England and in Austria?

In going from hence to *Snogboi*, to cross the Little Belt, we pass very near Frederica, a fortress and town, endowed with singular privileges. From *Snogboi*, our voyager crossed the Belt, with the

help of a favourable wind in about seventeen minutes, and landed at *Middelfart*, a very small town of Fionia, with nothing in it remarkable; we find here neither neatness nor architectural construction, nor the exteriors of the houses of Sleswick; no more convenience, no more elegance. It is not, says the Professor, without a particular satisfaction, that we find an observation of our traveller, that, next to England, he knows of no country wherein travelling is more agreeable than in Sleswick: certainly, if he had seen the other two parts, infinitely more fertile and richer than the middle, which he traversed, how much higher would he have risen in his eulogiums! He observed, however, an air of easy circumstances, and saw not a single individual in wooden shoes, as he perceived but very few country seats; he found abundance of manufactures, many work-shops, a very few brilliant liveries. The roads are good, or, at least, tolerably good, and travelling is pretty expeditious. An excellent regulation is in force here, that of giving a billet to the postillions, wherein is marked the hour of departure, and which the traveller signs at every post; which enables him to make his complaints, without laying a formal accusation. These billets are inspected by the postmasters, who are obliged to pay attention to them; and, in order that foreign travellers may know the contents, they are desired to sign them in French, while the postillions are, on their part, obliged to present them: the usual travelling-rate is one mile per hour—that is the rule.

Here follows a remarkable observation of the author, and which is not destitute of foundation. From Eutin, to the frontiers of Jutland, (he observes,) "I found no inn, which was not better than all those that I met with in the great number that lie between Berlin, Dresden, Prague, Leipzig, Gotha, Magdeburg and Brunswick. But the house of Mr. *Hast* at Sleswick, and the post-house at Appenrade, resemble the best hotels that I have seen, although they are neither so vast nor so brilliant as the *hotel* of *Poland* at Dresden, or the celebrated inns of Frankfurt. The apartments are not so large, or so elegant; but, on the other hand, there is every thing that can be wished for, in respect of agreeableness, neatness and convenience, as likewise good cheer. The apartment where we dined at Appenrade was hung with handsome paper, and decorated with two commodities of a beautiful *acajou*, and also with

with two tables of the same wood. In the adjoining chambers were to be seen beds with curtains of handsome chintz; the linen appeared to be of the finest cloth. I lay, (says he,) at Sleswick, in a room hung with Chinese silk. I found at Flensburgh, at Plon, and other places, tables richly spread with porcelain vases, that could be only considered as objects of luxury. It is true, that in all these inns, living is not very cheap—but neither is it excessively dear. The price of eatables is much higher in the North of Germany than in the South.

"At this moment, I am on the Great Belt, (exclaims M. Kuttner, to one of his friends.) During four years together, that I have kept up a regular correspondence with you, it has never yet been my lot to write to you from ship-board, although I have made a number of sea-voyages; but, for the most part I was on the different coasts of Great Britain, which bear very little resemblance to that wherein I am now cradled so softly. As hitherto I have found every thing in the North, more agreeable and engaging than I had expected; I likewise find the sea much more gentle than I had supposed. The Baltic, as you know, has neither flux nor reflux, and consequently, it does not give ships in a calm that disagreeable movement which always made me sea-sick on the British coasts.

"The islands, the bays, the promontories, (continues this writer,) appear more and more striking. The sea is, at this instant, like a mirror, the air calm, the sun warm and agreeable. While writing this, I am seated in my voiture, a cassette or writing-box on my knees, and I feel hardly any motion; there only wants one circumstance to render the scene a classical one, that it was not here that the heroes of Homer and Virgil wandered, landed, ravaged, achieved their exploits, and prosecuted their memorable adventures."—The author crossed the Belt in the height of summer, and the Professor adds: "We shall confront him with the mythology of the North, the Icelandic Sagas, filled with high exploits and great adventures, to prove that it requires a milder and happier climate to animate and exalt the poetic vein of a Homer, and a Virgil."

It is about six miles from Middlefart to Odensee, the capital of Fionia; this is a pretty large town, but not very populous, and the buildings announce nothing of grandeur. There reside here, however, during the winter, a pretty numerous

noblesse, and this metropolis is the only town except Copenhagen, out of the duchies, that possesses a theatre and a regular company of comedians. A canal has been lately dug here, about a league in length, to facilitate the transport of merchandise brought by shipping, which can only be landed at that distance from the town.

"I shall not repeat the eulogiums," says the author, "that I have often heard made on the fertility of the soil of this island (Fionia) and on its agriculture; I mean, that the parts which I have seen (as I only crossed it) are better cultivated and richer than the centre, and we meet with more country-seats; but I have always thought that this island cannot be compared, by any means, with the pleasant parts of Europe, and that for its reputation in respect of fertility, and a well-cultivated soil, it is indebted to the Danes, that may have compared it with the isle of Zealand; which is still worse. I have observed in the inland parts of Sweden, tracts infinitely more fertile and better cultivated: we must, however, caution our readers, against entertaining the notion, that, in general, Sweden is better cultivated than Denmark; it is certainly much less so, and there is a reason that it should be so.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

CONSIDERATIONS on the CESSION of LOUISIANA by FRANCE to the UNITED STATES, and its probable consequences not only to those NATIONS, but to SPAIN and BRITAIN.

THE cession of Louisiana to the United States of North America, although it contains in itself the seeds of the greatest political revolution that ever the world witnessed, has been passed over *sub silentio*, as a matter of no weight in the scale of European politics. No axiom can, however, be more self-evident than that it will, at no very far distant period, transfer the *stewardship* (if I may be allowed the term) of the South American treasures, from the Spanish Government into other hands: and cause a very extraordinary, if not a total, alteration in the system and relative state of politics of almost every European nation, whilst the United States are inextricably drawn into the vortex of European politics—a measure deprecated by all the philosophical and political writers who have employed their pens on American affairs, and by

none

none more so than the late General Washington.

It is true, that the free navigation of the river Mississippi was a most desirable object to the United States, and they have effectually attained it by the possession of the Province of Louisiana, forming its Western bank; but they have attained also more than they had occasion for; they have added bulk to what was before too unwieldy; and have laid an immense charge on their useful possessions, in order to add those which will not only be useless but burthensome. The purchase of Louisiana, on a superficial glance, may seem beneficial to the United States; yet whoever will go deeper into the subject will soon discover that it exhibits the strongest proof of the impolicy and weakness of their Government. It was not a measure of sober reason and sound policy, but a temporary shift to gain the present administration popularity, and to prevent a schism in the United States, which, by the very means they have taken to avoid it, is rendered absolutely certain at a future period.

The territory of the United States, before the accession of Louisiana, was too unwieldy for their Government; two insurrections of the Western against the Eastern parts, within the space of six years, have ascertained the impatience of the former under the restraint imposed upon them by the Federal compact, and their wishes to have an independant Government of their own. The most material obstacle to their wishes was their having no outlet to the sea for the exportation of their produce, but through the channel of the Mississippi, the navigation of which was only enjoyed by a treaty with Spain. When that was obstructed at the expiration of the treaty, they threatened their Government if it did not immediately do them *justice* (as they termed it) they would instantly procure it for themselves, by attacking New Orleans and the other Spanish settlements on the Mississippi. They accordingly began to arm, and the American Government saw itself strangely involved in the hazard either of a war with Spain and consequently France, or of a civil commotion. To free themselves from this dilemma, the American Government applied to that of Spain to renew the treaty for granting to the inhabitants of the United States the free navigation of the Mississippi, and the right of depositing their goods at New Orleans, on the same

terms as they had formerly held it; but Spain, at the time of this application, was entirely under the controul of France, and could not stir without her consent. France was again plunged into a war with Britain, and money was absolutely necessary to enable her to maintain the contest. Buonaparte was fully aware of the importance of Louisiana, not only to draw gold from the American Government, but also to procure their friendship, or at least neutrality, either of which was indispensably necessary to his designs against Britain. He, therefore, under a pretence of being better able than Spain to maintain Louisiana against the United States, and of preserving for his good ally a boundary or barrier to the whole of her South American dominions, extorted it from her, and, to her great astonishment and grief, immediately sold it to the United States for sixteen millions of dollars. From a cursory view of these facts may be collected the impolicy and weakness of the American Government; the total loss of the dominion of South America by Spain; the insidiousness and ambition of the Ruler of France; and the real interest of Britain. The effects which the cession of Louisiana may have upon each nation, will be separately considered, and such conclusions drawn from the whole as the extent of human probability will justify, the soundest basis whereon speculative opinion can be grounded.

The territory of the United States, as has been observed and lamented by the late General Washington in his *Farewell Address* to the Citizens, has been characterized by the three geographical descriptions of the Northern, the Southern, and the Western divisions. The inhabitants of the latter have, in two instances, shewn an intractability and a desire to separate from those of the two former, and have been retained only by force, which is quite incompatible with the doctrine of an Union founded on mutual convenience and utility. To prevent their breaking out into an open revolt, the Government has been *necessitated* to increase an already too large extent of territory, and to break through their natural boundary, such as to every one must appear to be that of the Mississippi on the western side. They have been *compelled* to purchase an immense tract of land for which they can have no real use, and which must prove an incumbrance; although the acquisition of it has cost the northern and southern

divisions, on which the expence must ultimately fall without deriving any benefit from it, the sum of sixteen millions of dollars. Can it be wondered at, that such a measure of inutility and expence should have created, as it has, a great deal of opposition on their part? Certainly not. The vast extent of the United States was already detrimental to them, because it drew off and scattered the population and militated against its improvement and security, which were only to be attained by a steady settlement. Multitudes daily flocked to the West, and increased the strength of those who were disaffected to, and evidently discovered an intention of withdrawing themselves from, the Union. It was therefore a matter of serious consideration for the Government, whether it was not more political even to have given up the Western territory, which was unmanageable, than to have added to it at vast expence of the Eastern, over which they had a perfect command. As Washington in his Farewell Address justly observes, "It is the unity of Government which is the main pillar in the edifice of the real independence of the United States; the support of their tranquillity at home, and their peace abroad; of their safety, of their prosperity, of that very liberty which they so highly prize." Was it not then madness to add to the magnitude of that edifice, whose magnitude before threatened its falling to pieces? Louisiana has not only added to the magnitude, but destroyed the compactness of the United States, without which Union cannot subsist. Each state must be so situated relatively to the others, as to draw a mutual benefit from the union of the whole. Louisiana is totally distinct from, and must rather prove a clog than an advantage to, the United States. If the Government was of opinion that the free navigation of the Mississippi was indispensably necessary to their interest, it would have been infinitely better for them and Spain to have treated for the purchase of the Floridas, which would have given them that advantage, and have perfected the *arrondissement* of the United States, without affording any cause of jealousy to Spain. The Mississippi would then have been an effectual and unequivocal boundary to both: but there is now no boundary between them but an imaginary one, and the consequence must be a continual heart-burning and a series of expostulation. The Western Territory, which might have been extremely

valuable to the United States, will again become a desert as its inhabitants, attracted by the riches of Mexico, will cross over into Louisiana to partake of them either in a direct or indirect manner. If they were intractable in the Western Territory, they will of course become much more so at a greater distance; and being secured from the other parts of the United States by the Mississippi, a strong barrier and easy to be defended, it may be guessed that they will be no longer obedient to them than may suit their inclination. The United States seem to have done their utmost to render them independent; for, besides the effectual barrier of the Mississippi, they have procured for them the city of New Orleans, situate on the Gulf of Mexico; so that instead of being, as heretofore, dependent on the Eastern States for the consumption and exportation of the chief part of their produce, they have an immediate communication with foreign parts, particularly the West Indies. From the vicinage of such a restless, enterprising, and ungovernable horde* as that which is going to people Louisiana, any attempt on the part of Spain to suppress illicit commerce will be succeeded by open violence; and it does not require the least penetration to see that even the Government of the United States, if ever so well inclined to keep on terms with Spain, will be unable to stop the torrent which will burst into Mexico through Louisiana. If then (as I venture to predict) the consequence of the cession of Louisiana to the United States will be the *total loss to Spain of its South American dominions*,† it will naturally be asked how France could have given birth to so impolitic a measure, seeing that it would be in her power, whenever she might think fit, to extract those treasures from Spain

* The inhabitants of the western territory are no better than a *horde* of tartars. If a family leave their hut to go about their daily labor, at their return they find it, perhaps, taken possession of by new comers, who will dispute it with them; no *tenure* being acknowledged among them but that of *occupancy*; no *right* but that of *superior force*.

† It has been already predicted at a time when circumstances did not render it nearly so probable as at present: the following is a literal translation from the second volume of Brissot's *View of America*: "I have mentioned precious metals. The Americans are in the neighbourhood of the countries which produce them. These countries are the abodes of indolence, which dispenses not with

whilst they were at her command; I answer, that the reins of the French Government are at present in the hands of a man, who is either so totally blinded by *ambition* as not to foresee consequences; or, if he does foresee them, he trusts to the success of that *ambition* to controul them, and undo all he has done. The latter is more likely to be the case. Buonaparte, in order to carry into effect his darling scheme of subjugating Britain, wants money; he will go any lengths to obtain it, and he has obtained it at the price of Louisiana. But he looks forward to greater advantages from the United States, than the sixteen millions of dollars he has obtained from them, which may all be swallowed up by his numerous armies before he can bring his views towards Britain to an issue. He is well aware that if circumstances should oblige him to press Spain into the contest with Britain; or if Britain shall of her own accord put an end to the insidious neutrality of Spain; a stoppage will be put to the importation of the South American treasures into Spain in Spanish bottoms, and he expects to procure them through the intervention of the Americans. But the Americans should beware lest by furthering his views, they totally defeat their own. If Buonaparte once subdue Britain, it will be very easy for him to reclaim Louisiana, and even to dictate what terms he pleases to the United States. They will find, when too late for a remedy, that they can as well hold him with a *straw* as a *treaty*. If he fails in his attempt on Britain, he knows that the game is up with him, and cares not what becomes of Louisiana or France itself. He can, at the most, be considered only as a *tenant for life*,

with necessaries. Skins, &c. of animals, and some metals are every thing that can be given there in exchange for articles of subsistence, which the inhabitants have not the spirit to make their lands produce, and for the necessaries, for which they find it more convenient to pay with gold than with their industry. The independent Americans will become factors, advantageously placed between European manufacturers, and the inhabitants of regions condemned by nature to the sterile productions of metals. *All the powers of Spain cannot prevent this, nor ought even to undertake it.* "This new consideration promising to the French payment, so foolishly desired in gold, ought to encourage them to prepare for a commercial connection with the United States."

who cares not what *waste* he commits on the *freehold*.

To Britain these facts are of the utmost importance, not only as they point out to what lengths the ambition and implacability of the ruler of France will carry him in his attempts to annihilate their very existence as a nation, but also as they may serve to guide to the future channels through which the South American treasures may flow—a circumstance well worthy of the attention of the first commercial nation in the world. Whilst the noble ardor of its citizens will protect it against the former, their enterprize and industry ought not to suffer them to wander out of sight of the latter. What Brissot holds out as an encouragement to the French to prepare for a commercial connection with the United States, is infinitely more applicable to the British to extend theirs already so well established; and it is a very curious circumstance, that the whole of his work (though partial in the extreme to the French) confesses throughout the superiority of the British merchant, and is the most valuable publication the latter can peruse on the subject of American affairs. A strict alliance between Britain and the United States seems to be the natural policy of both. If Britain is prostrated at the feet of France, the United States could not hope to retain Louisiana, nor even their own independence. If Britain can stand her ground, Louisiana will form part of the American Empire, or (which is more probable) the natives will unite with the emigrants to Louisiana, and form an independent government for themselves. Britain should, in the latter case, have an eye to her future commerce; a great change in the state of things is evidently in preparation, and she ought to prepare herself for it.

T. P. L.

Essex-street, Strand.

For the Monthly Magazine.

COLIANA;

Consisting of SELECTIONS of the curious MSS. bequeathed by the late MR. COLE to the BRITISH MUSEUM, and lately opened.

PAINTED GLASS.

THE observation of Mr. Edmund Chishull, chaplain to the English factory at Smyrna, is very ingenious with relation to the art of Staining Glass: in his *Travels in Turkey*, p. 6, he observes this

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this art was revived in that country in this manner :

"It seemed strange to us to observe several pieces of painted glass in the windows of our Effendis House, inscribed in Turkish characters with the name of the proprietor, together with some religious sentences of Mahometan devotion : but we were much more surprized, when we were informed that it was the manufacture of this place, [Magnesia]; for it is stained with a beautiful as well as durable colour, and comes up to the perfection of the best we have seen in England. This gave us occasion to reflect on the different fortune of arts and sciences, which, like men, seem to take delight in shifting their station; for while other arts have now left these places, and travelled westward, this alone, in exchange for all the rest, seems to have retired into this, and is deplored as lost in Christendom." Soon after, p. 8, he says, that "the windows of their mosques are furnished with excellent painted glass full of flower-work and religious inscriptions." But as their religion forbids making representations of men, so by that injunction the chief beauty of that art is of no benefit to them; inasmuch as it deprives them of the use of history painting, the most excellent of all in that art.

NAMES OF MEN AND FAMILIES.

I have a vast collection of odd names of persons, scattered up and down in loose papers, that I have been heaping together for many years, and whether I shall ever put them together is more than I can say, as it will occasion me some trouble. It consists of original names, before surnames were generally introduced, greatly collected from the original Chartularies of Crowland Abbey and Spalding Priory : of odd and fantastical names; puritanical names in the time of, and preceding the grand rebellion : names taken from trades and occupations : with various other denominations : as compound names from *cock* and *wood* particularly. The trouble of reducing them into a regular or alphabetical order deters me from meddling with them, and therefore, probably, my labour may be lost, in collecting them.

The French have a work of a similar kind. "Traité de l'Origine des Noms et des Surnoms : et de leur Diversité, de leurs Propriétés, de leur Changemens, tant chez les anciens Peuples, que chez les François, les Espagnols, les Anglois, les Allemands, les Polonois, les Suédois, les Danois, les

Italiens, et autre Nations, par M. Gilles Andri de la Roque. Par. 1681," 8vo.

SIR WILLIAM GOOCH.

Nothing is unworthy of publication, which may convey an useful lesson to mankind. Sir William Gooch being in conversation with a gentleman in a street of the city of Williamsburgh, returned the salute of a Negro, who was passing by about his master's business. Sir, said the gentleman, does your honour descend so far as to salute a slave? Why, yes, replied the Governor; I cannot suffer a man of his condition to exceed me in good manners. Perhaps never reprimand was more delicate. How different an impression the following incident gives us of another Governor of Virginia! The laws of that country were formerly oppressive to the Quakers. Lord Howard of Effingham, having an aversion to those sectaries, put them rigidly in execution: in consequence of which they suffered many vexations: a deputation at length waited upon him at Turkey Island, requesting with a buckram kind of humility, a mitigation of his severity. On his absolute refusal—"Well, replied their Chief, the Lord's will then be done!" "Yes, by —, (answered the Governor) and the Lord's will [meaning himself] shall be done, I give you my word."

Original LETTER from BISHOP MADOX, to DR. ZACH. GRAY.

REVEREND SIR,

The dangerous illness and since that the death of a very near relation, has prevented my acknowledging sooner the favour of your letter, and very obliging congratulations.

I have always thought Mr. Neale's an unnecessary and injurious attack upon the great instruments of the blessed reformation in this kingdom; and cannot but be somewhat surprized, that Mr. Jennings should adventure to avow in print such an assertion with regard to Mr. Neale's *historical performances*, which by evidence, and *by evidence only*, you have convicted of so many *gross*, I wish (especially as he is now dead, and can't defend himself) there were less ground to believe them *wilful, mistakes*.

You are pleased to mention a *Review of the History of the Puritans*, and likewise a design of my *Vindication*, &c. I suppose you intend these to go together as one performance, which may be very proper, to give the world, at one view, a just notion of the whole History of the Puritans.

I do

I do not recollect, (for I have not the books here,) that Mr. Neale has charged me with one false quotation; and therefore can't imagine upon what evidence Mr. Jennings can hope to support his assertions, since the proof of the several propositions in my book stand wholly unimpeached: and the exact care and fidelity, as well as an extensive knowledge in history, which appear uncontradicted in your several volumes, must give full conviction of the impartiality and truth to be found in *the History of the Puritans*.

I shall be very glad to see your Review, which I dare say will be composed with the utmost candour and fidelity, and give just satisfaction to your readers, and in particular to, Sir, your faithful servant, and affectionate brother,

Westrop, July 20, 1743. ISA. ASAPH.

SIR CORDELL FIREBRACE.

Query if the name of *Firebrace* does not come from *fier-à bras*, or *valiant arm*. One of the sons of Tancred de Hauteville, in Normandy, in the eleventh century was called Guillaume *Fier-à-bras*, who conquered part of Italy, near Naples, and was Count de la Puglia.

BISHOP ZACHARY PEARCE.

The history of Bishop Pearce's intended resignation is matter of surprize to every body. Various motives have been thought of for him: but I have, by chance, heard of that, which he has declared himself to a friend of mine, viz. That as he never made a sinecure of his preferments, he is tired with business, and being in the seventy-fourth year of his age, he will resign his church preferment whilst his faculties are entire, least he might chance to outlive them, and the church suffer by his infirmities. The good Bishop seemed to have just been reading Horace's.

Solve senescentem maturè sanus equam, &c. and did not see, but an old Bishop, as well as an old horse, had a right to his discharge.

Letter from Dr. Pettingal to Mr.

Cole, 25 Jan. 1764.

CORRESPONDENCE relative to CHATTERTON.

Mr. Horace Walpole to the Rev. Mr. Cole.

Strawberry Hill, June 19, 1777.

"I thank you for your notices, dear Sir, and shall remember that on Prince William. I did not see the Monthly

Review, but hope one is not guilty of the death of every man who does not make one the dupe of a forgery. I believe Macpherson's success with Ossian, was more the ruin of Chatterton than I. Two years passed between my doubting the authenticity of Rowley's Poems, and his death. I never knew he had been in London, till some time after he had undone and poisoned himself there. The poems he sent me were transcripts in his own hand; and even in that circumstance he told a lie; he said he had them from the very person at Bristol, to whom he had given them. If any man was to tell you that monkish rhymes had been dug up at Herculaneum, which was destroyed several centuries before there was any such poetry, should you believe it? just the reverse is the case of Rowley's pretended poems. They have all the elegance of Waller and Prior, and more than Lord Surrey—but I have no objection to any body believing what he pleases. I think poor Chatterton was an astonishing genius—but I cannot think that Rowley foresaw metres that were invented long after he was dead, or that our language was more refined at Bristol in the reign of Henry V. than it was at court under Henry VIII. One of the chaplains of the Bishop of Exeter has found a line of Rowley in Hudibras—the monk might foresee that too! the prematurity of Chatterton's genius is, however, full as wonderful, as that such a prodigy as Rowley should never have been heard of till the eighteenth century. The youth and industry of the former are miracles too; yet still more credible. There is not a symptom in the poems, but the old words, that favours of Rowley's age. Change the old words for modern, and the whole construction is of yesterday.

The other story you tell me, is very credible, and perfectly in character.

Your's ever, H. W.

Berkely Square, Dec. 30. 1781.

"
You will be surprized, when I tell you, that I have only dipped into Mr. Bryant's book, and lent the Dean's before I had cut the leaves, though I had peeped into it enough to see, that I shall not read it. Both he and Mr. Bryant are so diffuse on our antiquated literature, that I had rather believe in Rowley, than go through their proofs. Wr. Warton and Mr. Tyrwhyt have more patience, and intend to answer them—and so the controversy

controversy will be two hundred years out of my reach. Mr. Bryant I did find begged a vast many questions, which proved to me his own doubts. Dr. Glynn's foolish evidence made me laugh—and so did Mr. Bryant's *sensibility* for me. He says Chatterton treated me very *cruelly* in one of his writings. I am sure I did not feel it so. I suppose Bryant means under the title of Baron of Otranto, which is written with humour. I must have been the sensitive plant, if any thing in that character had hurt me! Mr. Bryant too and the Dean, as I see by extracts in the papers, have decorated Chatterton with sanctimonious honour. Think of that young rascal's note, by summing up his gains and losses by writing for and against Beckford, he says, "am glad he is dead, by 3l. 13s. 6d." There was a lad of too nice honour to be guilty of a forgery!—and a lad, who they do not deny, forged the poems in the style of Ovid and fifty other things. In the parts I did read, Mr. Bryant as I expected, reasons admirably, and staggered me; but when I took up the poems called Rowley's again, I protest I cannot see the smallest air of any antiquity, but the old words. The whole texture is conceived on ideas of the present century. The liberal manner of thinking of a monk so long before the reformation is as stupendous—and where he met with Ovid's Metamorphosis, Eclogues, and plans of Greek Tragedies, when even Caxton, a printer, took Virgil's *Æneid* for so rare a novelty, are not less incomprehensible—though these things I speak at random, nor have searched for the æra when the Greek and Latin Classics came again to light—at present, I imagine, long, after our Edward IV.

Another thing struck me in my very cursory perusal of Bryant. He asks where Chatterton could find so much knowledge of English events? I could tell him where he might, by a very natural hypothesis, though merely an hypothesis. It appears by the evidence that Canning left six chests of MSS. and that Chatterton got possession of some, or several. Now what was there in so *probably* as a diary drawn up by Canning himself, or some church warden, or wardens, or by a monk or monks? Is any thing more natural than for such a person, amidst the events of Bristol, to set down such other public facts as happened in the rest of the kingdom? Was not such

almost all the materials of our ancient story? There is actually such an one, with some curious collateral facts, if I am not mistaken, for I write by memory, in the History of Furness or Fountains' Abbey. I forget which. If Chatterton found such an one, did he want the extensive literature on which so much stress is laid? Hypothesis for hypothesis, I am sure this is as rational an one, as the supposition that six chests were filled with poems never else heard of.

These are my indigested thoughts on this matter—not that I ever intend to digest them—for I will not, at sixty-four, sail back into the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and be drowned in an ocean of monkish writers of those ages, or of this!

Your's most sincerely,

H. WALPOLE."

FOTHERINGAY CASTLE.

There is now no remains of the Castle of Fotheringay, except the artificial hill on which stood the Keep, which is now covered with grass, and a few out-buildings which make a farm-house: and no remembrance or tradition where the Hall stood, in which the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots was beheaded. It was surrounded by a mote, now a dry ditch. Very near it stands the gate-house of an old building, now converted into farm-barns and offices, on the other side of the street, at the corner. On the gate-house arch are these arms which looks as if it was the remains of the Palace of the Dukes of York, viz. Leon and Castile quarterly, and on the other side of the arch, Mortimer and Burgh quarterly; above the arch are the Arms of France and England, quarterly, held by an Angel; and on the other side the same, quarterly Neville.

Edward of Langley, Earl of Cambridge and Duke of York, 5th son of King Edward III. had to his 1st wife Isabella, 2d daughter, and one of the heirs of Peter King of Castile and Leon; by whom he had Edward Plantagenet, Duke of York, who was slain at the battle of Agincourt, 1415, 25th October; and was buried at Fotheringay, December 1st, following. Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, after the death of his uncle, Edward before said, was slain in the battle of Wakefield, 1460, and, being first buried at Pomfret, was afterwards removed to the church of Fotheringay. He married Cecilia, daughter of Ralph Neville, Earl of Weston, which accounts for two of these bearings.

ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL POETRY.

To G. D.

THY letter, much esteemed friend,
 Careful I read from end to end ;
 But that th' address I fail'd to view,
 However strange, is strictly true ;
 And now that I perceive its style,
 In truth it moved me to a smile :
 Titles I value not a jot,
 Like others who possess them not ;
 To those who boast of honour old,
 If they deserve the rank they hold,
 I'll give them with respect full-fraught,
 And keep my distance as I ought.
 And such as these distinctions slight,
 Whether I think them wrong or right,
 I'll call them Tom, or George, or Ben,
 Or any thing but *Citizen*.
 An honest man, so Pope would sing,
 Is often nobler than a king :
 That thou this title may'st receive,
 Friend, verily I do believe.
 Yet much I dread all innovations,
 Changes, *foi-disant* reformations,
 Which mend as botching tinkers do,
 And where they find one flaw, leave two.
 I love old times, old customs, manners,
 Old Hospitality's old banners ;
 Old friends I ne'er would leave i' th' lurch,
 No, nor an old Establish'd Church ;
 Oh, how I love old trees that grew
 Where first my infant-breath I drew !
 The sycamore with loving mate,
 That twin'd each other o'er the gate ;
 The plats beneath the spreading shade
 Of sister mulberries, where we play'd ;
 Where we caught frogs, and fought the
 fruit,
 Or pluck'd up daisies by the root,
 Or stript th' old trees of leafy milk,
 For artist-worms that wrought us silk :
 Old was the mansion,* passing fair,—
 Queen Bess had been an inmate there ;
 Compton† did thence, with youthful fire
 Steal Spencer's‡ heiress from her fire ;
 A baker's basket safe convey'd
 To the bold swain the trembling maid :
 The Queen the parties reconcil'd,
 And answer'd for the first-born child.

* Canbury, newly baptized Canonbury-house.

† Created Lord Northampton by Queen Elizabeth.

‡ Sir John Spencer, who made a large fortune by monopolizing currants : hence some have supposed that the original name of the mansion was Currant-berry House. Others, that the Archbishop of Cambray, when Nuncio from the Pope, resided there, and thence it was called Cambray, easily corrupted into Canbury-house.

There Goldsmith thought and wrote at ease,
 And there I play'd about his knees.
 Ah, still in Fancy's eyes are seen
 The stately elms that form'd its screen :
 Where my good grandfire, lov'd and blest,
 Watch'd the old magpies build their nest ;
 Or mark'd, in distance just descried,
 The small white vessels smoothly glide ;
 As hills, half rob'd in ether blue,
 Pointed old Thames's course to view.
 Oh cherish'd spot ! no more thine air
 Is fragrant, or thy prospects fair !
 O'erbuilt, o'ergrown, with vicious taste
 And modern ornament disgrac'd ;
 Long since these elms were prostrate laid,
 And vanish'd long thy mulberries' shade,
 With every pleasing trace exil'd,
 That once delighted me a child.—
 But how my Muse has rov'd astray,
 (The Muses were old maids they say)—
 Then to the point, and I'll conclude,
 Nor longer on thy time intrude.
 Think not, I pray thee, that my plan is
 At all to cross thy harmless fancies ;
 The title of thy friend I claim,
 And call me simply by my name.

E. A. L.N.—.

NEW-YEAR'S EVE.

A MUSIC, as of bells, salutes the ear,
 And mingled with the Tavy's troubled
 stream,
 Tolling the knell of the departing year,
 Whose solemn retrospect is but a dream.
 Farewel ! ye days of vernal love and ease,
 Regal'd with songs of birds within the
 bow'rs ;
 Where Peace with Plenty crown'd the sum-
 mer seas,
 —And Toil rejoic'd, like bees, among the
 flower's.
 Farewel ! ye nights of silent sweet repose,
 Now broken by the horrid din of war ;
 While to the Moon no amorous descant flows,
 No lovers whisper to the Evening-star.
 Tho' War and Winter riot in the air,
 And clouds and storms invest our native
 isle,
 Love in thine eyes for ever dwells, my fair !
 Peace, with her train of Graces, in thy
 smile.

O ! for the bliss, when summer crowns the
 spring,
 Thy lap with fruits, with flowers to deck thy
 brow ;
 And through the year around thy couch to
 sing,

Blithe as the bird that warbles on the bough.

W. EVANS.

A COMPARISON.

A COMPARISON.

MARK how, beneath that yew-tree's
spreading gloom,
The budding rose and lily droop and die:—
There henbane rank, and treacherous night-
shade bloom,
And ravens croak, and murky mildews fly!

'Tis thus beneath the mist-clad seat of Pow'r,
No virtues bloom, no sweet affections glow,
There bloodhounds bark, and storms of ruin
low'r,
And all the baleful weeds of Falsehood
grow.

But Nature's angry bolt has struck the yew!
No longer blight and rankness harbour
there;
On the green turf sweet falls the summer-
dew,
And fairest flowers perfume the balmy air!
So Reason's piercing ray shall chase the
gloom!
Nor leave one trace where Tyranny has
been;
Where Terror reign'd shall Truth's bright
Eden bloom,
And Vice and Misery fly the blissful
scene!

A. R.

ANOTHER.

SAW you the Sun obscur'd at noon,
Burst through the mist, and fiercer blaze?
Saw you at eve the clouded Moon
Shine out, and shed soul-soothing rays?

Oh! thus shall Truth's eternal beam
Consume foul Falsehood's venom'd shroud!
Thus, thus shall lovely Virtue gleam
Thro' Calumny's malignant cloud!

A. R.

ON VIRTUE.

From the Greek of Aristotle.

O VIRTUE, hail! by toil acquir'd,
The noblest prize in life's career!
By thy attractive form inspir'd,
The Sons of Greece, unaw'd by fear,
With joy consuming Labour's frown defy,
And for their country emulously die.

Thy fruits i'th' mind immortal grow;
Than gold more precious, than descent:
And Sleep that soothes oppressive woe,
When Man's weak frame with care is
spent.
Alcides great, and Leda's Twins, proclaim
Thy cheering glories, never-ending fame.

Bold Ajax too, and Thetis' Son,
Enraptured sought the Stygian streams.
Thy form Atarneus' nursing won,
And widow'd of the Sun's bright beams:
Ne'er shall the Muse forget her proudest
boast,
The friend sincere, and hospitable host.

H. P. I.

SEPARATION.

THO' separation is decreed
Our sweetest pleasures to impede,
And all our bliss destroy;
We will not think on what is past,
Nor let the present mis'ries blast
Our hope of future joy.

For hearts were destin'd to unite;
And though the union suffer blight
In this imperfect state,
Futurity will change the scene;
There Malice shall not lurk between,
Nor dark mistrusts create.

O 'tis a change I often view,
When Fancy paints with brilliant hue,
And colours all divine;
When by Imagination's aid,
In seas of perfect bliss I wade,
And call enjoyment mine.

Friendship shall there not prove a dream,
An useless or uncertain theme,
For shall not all partake?
Yes, there my Spirit, unconfin'd,
Shall dare avow its kindred-mind,
Nor from the bliss awake!

Ye hours which hinder my repose,
Fly fast, nor multiply my woes,
But let me gently glide
O'er the chill waves of Death's dark stream,
'Till they are lost in the bright theme
Of joys so vast and wide.

CLEMENTINA.

Bath, Jan. 1804.

ON CARINA.

Written at the Midnight Hour.

TO me that pillow dear is made,
On which Carina's head was laid:
And as she bath'd it with a tear,—
For so the blushing lovely Girl confess'd,
Infusing sacred transports in my breast,—
O doubly, doubly is that pillow dear!
Sweet on that pillow as I rest,
My dreams with her loved image blest,—
May I, if ever I give pain
To dear Carina's generous heart,
Or cause a tear unfeelingly to start,
Never upon that pillow rest again!

MEMOIRS

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIR of the LIFE of TIBERIUS HEMSTERHUIS, many YEARS PROFESSOR of GREEK in the UNIVERSITY of LEYDEN.

TIBERIUS HEMSTERHUIS was born at Groningen, on the first day of February in the year 1685. His father, Francis Hemsterhuis, was a learned physician, who delighted greatly in polite literature, and, to gratify a liberal and scientific curiosity, had travelled over almost all Europe.

The son, while a mere child, was distinguished by uncommon quickness of apprehension and fondness for books. In his fourteenth year he had passed through the ordinary course of school learning, and was already a student at the university of Groningen. Mathematics became there his favourite study. The famous John Bernoulli, Professor of that science, used to declare that he never taught a pupil who made more rapid proficiency; and Hemsterhuis himself, in his after-life, considered his early attention to mathematics as what had first bestowed those habits of accurate and patient investigation to which he owed his success in acquiring other parts of knowledge.

From Groningen he went, after some years, to Leyden, where he was desirous to hear in particular the lectures of the famous Perizonius, on ancient history, and on the difficulties and delicacies of Roman literature. Such was his reputation even then for knowledge and diligence, that the Curators of this university were induced to confide to Hemsterhuis the charge of arranging the manuscripts belonging to its library, which happened then to be in a state of neglected confusion. Young as he was, it was then judged by many that it would have been for the honour and interest of the university to have appointed him, instead of Havercamp, to succeed James Gronovius in the professorship of the Greek tongue.

In the twentieth year of his age Hemsterhuis had the honour of being called to lecture upon mathematics and natural philosophy at Amsterdam. He filled that situation with distinguished merit; and in the society of his colleagues, Brookhaufe, Bergler, and Kuffer, all three men of extraordinary classical attainments, he cultivated with growing ardour that fondness for the elegant and profound erudition of antiquity, which was, even before, the ruling passion in his heart.

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An accident engaged him, at this time more particularly, in the study of Greek literature. By the recommendation of Grævius he was requested to undertake the care of an edition of the *Ονομαστικόν* or Vocabulary of Julius Pollux, which having been begun under the direction of John Henry Lederlin, was by his death left unfinished. On this task he entered with ardour, and with that confidence in his own powers which is ever natural to youth and inexperience. His success was in some measure answerable to his diligence and zeal; for when this edition was completed, it was allowed by the unanimous voice of the learned world to exhibit the text of the author more genuine, and with more valuable illustrations, than it appeared in any of the former editions. He was himself at first sufficiently pleased with his achievement; and he had indeed reason to be pleased. The work of Pollux is a storehouse of the curiosities of Greek erudition, and contains many extracts from the works of the poets of ancient Greece, which are not elsewhere preserved. To throw light on the obscurities of such a collection, and to ascertain at every doubtful passage the genuine readings, was a task requiring no common sagacity and learning: but in this he had undeniably exceeded the endeavours of some of the most illustrious scholars of former times, while he was as yet but of a very juvenile age. It was, as it were, Charles XII. who before the age of puberty had surpassed the deeds of the most mature and experienced commanders—or it was rather Hercules, that crushed the serpents in his cradle.

Yet he was in a short time much rather ashamed than proud of his performance.—By the intermediation probably of Grævius, the friend of Dr. Richard Bentley, the young critic having opened a correspondence with this profound and elegant scholar, while his Julius Pollux was yet in the press, received in a letter his opinion of the general merits of the new edition, as soon as Bentley had procured a copy of it, together with a variety of new readings of passages in the poetical fragments, suggested chiefly by the consideration of what the laws of the metre required.—Bentley, by the admirable vigour, acuteness, and elastic vivacity of his genius, surpassed in science, in erudition, in eloquence, in the power of cogent reasoning, in manly originality of thought, and in

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felicity

felicity of conjectural criticism, almost all the philosophers, orators, wits, and scholars, of that age, whether in Britain or on the Continent. His Sermons against Atheism, which were preached at Boyle's Lecture, are absolutely unequalled by any thing in the works of ancient or modern philosophers, whether considered in regard to force, clearness, originality, and refinement of reasoning—in regard to beauty, sublimity, and impressiveness of eloquence—or in regard to the extent and matterly precision of the physical and moral knowledge which their illustrations unfold. His book against Boyle on the Epistles of Phalaris made him known as a master of Grecian literature, an emendatory critic, a wit, and a logician, transcending all the praise of the Scaligers, the Casaubons, the Sylburgii, the Salmassii, the Lipsii, and whatever names were the most eminent for the application of first-rate genius and universal knowledge to elucidate the obscurities and solve the difficulties of classical erudition. He was engaged, at the time of this correspondence with Hemsterhuis, in conducting his edition of Horace through the press; but from that task he stole repeatedly an hour or two, to gratify the solicitations of his young friend. Two of his letters, preserved by Hemsterhuis all his life as a precious treasure, have been since published. They evince in Bentley an amiable and candid spirit, putting the highest estimate on the labours of another, while they evince Hemsterhuis, where he failed in his attempts at emendation, to have chiefly failed from that want of nice skill in the prosody of the Greek language, and the measures of its poetry, which was then the common fault of the scholars on the Continent. Hemsterhuis being, as it should seem, of a much more ingenuous temper of mind than Boyle, with his prompters, Atterbury, Friend, Aldrich, and the other wits of Christ's Church; Bentley's adversaries on the subject of Phalaris, at once perceived and owned that the emendations of the great English Critic on the fragments from the comic poets in Julius Pollux, were incomparably better than those which he had himself proposed. "*Enimvero, lectis animadversionibus Bentleianis,* (says Ruhnken, with admirable force and propriety of Latin expression,) *videt inane operam suam fuisse, alterum omnia divinitus expediisse.*" He felt so much shame and confusion, that he should, with so much labour, have missed what another had found so easily, and that so evidently right, that for two months after he could

not bear the sight of a Greek book, and had even for a time resolved to abandon Greek learning entirely, as a thing which he was not born to succeed in. But these feelings were soon lost in a new ardour to master all that was difficult in the language of ancient Greece, with all the knowledge which it contained. He used afterwards often to speak of this incident of his life among his friends, and to relate it to his pupils, as an example both to check the presumption, and to encourage the despondency, of young students.—"*Nescio quid alii sentiant,* (says Ruhnken, excellently,) *mibi nunquam major, quam cum hæc de se ingenue fatebatur, visus est Hemsterhuis.*"

His first care, upon his return to his studies in Greek, was to follow Bentley's advice, to make himself familiarly and accurately acquainted with every principle and every anomalous exception in Greek prosody, and to examine, even with minute care, all the varieties of measure used in the comic poetry of the Greeks.—He fixed his emulation upon Bentley, as the model of consummate skill and ability in Greek erudition, to the excellence of which he might be satisfied if he could attain. Of all the critics of the age, he considered Bentley as incomparably the first; nor throughout his subsequent life would he ever suffer any person to detract from Bentley's praise in his presence.

The next step taken by Hemsterhuis to improve his skill in Greek learning, was to read over all the authors in the language, in chronological order, from Homer downwards. In this perusal he left no passage without ascertaining its proper sense, considering the genuineness of its reading, examining the nature of its example in phraseology and construction, marking what light it was adapted to throw on the customs, manners, and history, of ancient times, and endeavouring deeply to inhale whatever moral or philosophical wisdom it might happen to contain. Nor would he trust the results of this study to memory solely: he made written extracts from every book which he thus read; including in these the particulars which he was the most desirous to remember, with whatever was new and peculiar in the reflections they had suggested to him. By this course of study he became so much a master of all the earlier authors, as well as of the more modern ones, that there was in the latter hardly a thought or a phrase imitated from any of the former, where he could not easily discern the imitation, and refer it to its proper

per original. He could distinguish, for instance, every expression in which Demosthenes, Polybius, Dionysius of Halicarnassus, or Plutarch, had followed Thucydides; and so of other authors. He was not content with that sort of study which might have satisfied any mere narrow-minded emendatory critic. The poets, orators, grammarians, and historians of antiquity, might have been thought by some to open a range sufficiently wide for a person studying solely or chiefly with a view to critical erudition. Not so thought Hemsterhuis. He read the writers on mathematics and philosophy as carefully as the orators, historians, grammarians, and poets. To be a master of emendatory criticism for the Greek language, he thought no way so sure as by himself first to become a master of all the science contained in it. He took incredible pains to overcome the difficulties of this course of study. It was not till upon reading over Plato's Dialogue, entitled *Parmenides*, for the fourth time, that he could at all understand the doctrine of Ideas laid down in it. He traced the revival, or corruption, or improvement, of the philosophy of the ancients in the books of the moderns; and was familiarly conversant in the writings of Locke and Leibnitz, as well as in those of Aristotle and Plato.

He studied with great taste and intelligence all those relics of Greek and Roman antiquity, which represent to us the arts and manners of the classical ages with a power still more lively than that of books. Gems, medals, statues, embossed works in metal, and other similar remains of the genius of the Grecian artists, excited often his curiosity and admiration. James Wilde, his father-in-law, had a considerable museum of such antiquities, which was, therefore, to Hemsterhuis a scene of frequent study. From the admiration of the works of ancient art, he proceeded to a similar taste for whatever was excellent in the modern productions of the fine-arts. He was a judge of modern painting, sculpture, and architecture; and he was accustomed to advise the students who attended his lectures, to devote some portion of their time to the study of drawing.

In the year 1717, Hemsterhuis was called to the professorship of the Greek language at Franeker; to which was afterwards added the task of giving lectures on the History of the United Provinces.

His fame as the most consummate master in Greek erudition of all the scholars of that age, was established throughout

Europe by his "Remarks upon Lucian." In variety and in accuracy of illustrative knowledge, it was universally confessed, even Salmasius himself had produced nothing more truly excellent.

In the year 1740 he accepted the professorship of the Greek language and of history in the University of Leyden. His celebrity in foreign countries was exalted and extended with this progress of his honours at home. He was respected as the greatest proficient then living in Greek literature; and students aspiring to consummate skill in this branch of erudition, resorted from all parts of Europe to profit by his lectures. He took great delight in encouraging the ardour and in guiding the diligence of young men who had an ingenuous fondness for classical studies — He would even take particular pains to form them to emendatory criticism. — For this purpose, his practice was, to put into the hands of a favourite student, some beautiful and difficult passage of an ancient author, such as Livy's Preface to his History; then to examine whether, after due consideration, he were thoroughly master of its sense, and had a proper taste of its beauties; then to point out some part where there was a corruption of the text, and to require the student to find out the particular words in which the corruption existed; when this discovery was made, to require that he should suggest an emendation; and if any happy emendation were proposed, to stimulate the genius of the young critic to higher efforts by the most encouraging applause. He in this manner formed Valckenaer to that astonishing justness and perspicacity of critical erudition for which he became afterwards famous. Wesseling, though the colleague of Hemsterhuis at Franeker, acknowledged that he had never studied with accuracy and discernment truly critical, till he was excited and instructed by Hemsterhuis's conversation. Ruhnken was his favourite pupil; and, by following in his studies the classical discipline which his master recommended, became worthy to succeed to his fame in emendatory criticism.

Hemsterhuis had somewhat of that quality which has been ascribed by Burnet to his learned contemporary Lloyd. His fondness of reading, and the timid and unwearied diligence with which he made preparation for great critical works, withheld him from writing and publishing so much as was to have been desired. Those critical animadversions which he actually made public, were, beside what have been

already mentioned, upon the Works of Aristophanes, Xenophon Ephesius, Hesychius, and Thomas Atticista. He wrote many observations on the Works of the different Athenian orators, of Theocritus, Apollonius Rhodius, Harpocration, Propertius, Manilius, Valerius Flaccus, and others. Indeed, most of the copies of the Greek and Latin classics in his library were, at his death, full of emendatory and interpretative marginal notes, written with his own hand.

His manners were modest and gentle.—He avoided literary disputes; and never made an ostentatious display of his learning. His common conversation was natural, easy, unstudied, and yet of such remarkable correctness and propriety in both sense and language, that every word of it might have appeared to advantage in print. There ran through it a vein of unaffected and inoffensive wit and pleasantry. His society was much courted by the Beutincks, and other eminent persons of the first families in Holland.—He was a lover of neat simplicity in his dress, his house, and his whole habits of living. He was in all his words and actions a person of singular prudence and discretion. He was not sanguine in hope, hasty of faith, or unguarded in speech.—He was slow and cautious in resolving, but steady in adherence to those resolutions which he had upon mature deliberation taken. He was capable of extraordinary fortitude. At Franeker, just as two persons of rank had come to his house on a cheerful, friendly visit for a couple of days, receiving news, that his son James, whom he tenderly loved, had perished at sea, he had the firmness to hide his sorrow from his family, and entertain his guests, with his accustomed cheerfulness, till their visit was at an end. He then gave a loose to the tenderness of his heart, and his affection as a father.—He died on the 7th of April, 1766, in the eighty-second year of his age.

A brief MEMOIR of the REV. THOMAS MOLE.

THE respectable character whose name stands above, is one that deserves to be preserved in the article of neglected biography; though probably it would have soon sunk into total oblivion, had it not been brought forwards in Dr. Kippis's *Life of Dr. Lardner*. The mention made of Mr. Mole in that instructive piece, must serve as the basis of this Memoir; but, after all, the scanti-

ness of the information is to be regretted.

The writer of this has reason to suppose that Mr. Mole was one of those who were ornaments to the academical seminary under Mr. Jones, of Tewkesbury; where Butler, Secker, and Chandler, laid the foundation of that eminence in learning by which their names were afterwards distinguished. His first settlement, as far as our acquaintance with his history goes, was at Uxbridge, where he succeeded, in 1725, the Rev. James Waters. His residence here was of a short duration; for in 1728, September 29, he took leave of the congregation there in a judicious and interesting farewell-discourse on 2 Cor. xiii. 11. and removed to Rotherhithe, to fill up the pastoral connection left vacant by the death of the Rev. John Ratcliffe, on the 16th of the preceding February.—He had not been long settled there before he again appeared from the press in a correct and critical Discourse on “the Character and Office of St. Peter,” from Matt. xvi. 18, 19, delivered in that place on the 5th of November in the same year.—This was soon followed by the publication of another Sermon, entitled, “The Hope of Christians, a Means of moderating their Sorrows for the Dead,” from 1 Thess. iv. 13, 14, delivered at Rotherhithe 27th July, 1729, on occasion of the death of John Wall, Esq. in his 47th year—the gentleman to whom, as High Sheriff of the County of Surrey, the preceding Discourse was addressed. So soon, alas! do the blushing honours of men fade away!

Mr. Mole, not long after, viz. in the years 1732 and 1733, made a distinguishing figure in the discussion of the questions concerning the foundation of virtue, and came forth as an able advocate in the scheme espoused by Dr. Samuel Clarke, in a controversy with the Rev. and learned Dr. Wright, in a Sermon on “the Foundation of moral Virtue,” from Psalm, xi. 7. with a Preface to it containing strictures on the assertions of Dr. Wright, making the will of God the foundation and rule of virtue—and in a Tract in which he reconsidered and defended the principle of the eternal difference of things, in answer to Dr. Wright's remarks. Mr. Mole supported his own views on the question “with a strength of reason (says Dr. Kippis,) far superior to that of his antagonist.”* Another

* *Biographia Britannica*, 2d ed. *Life of Clarke*, p. 608.

controversy in which he appeared, was that produced by Mr. Dodwell's celebrated Tract, "Christianity not founded on Argument;" to which Mr. Mole replied in a Piece entitled, "The Grounds of the Christian Faith rational," 1743; a Piece which did honour to his ability, candour, and liberality.

Previously to this publication he had removed from Rotherhithe to Hackney, where he spent some years, till at length he returned to the neighbourhood of Uxbridge, where he died about the year 1780, in a very advanced age.

In an early period of his ministry he was engaged, in conjunction with Mr. Lardner, Mr. Chandler, and several other Ministers, in carrying on a Course of Lectures, on a Tuesday evening, at the Old Jewry.

In 1745 he printed a Sermon, from Jonah, iii. 8, 9, preached at Court-yard, Southwark, on December 4.—He employed the latter part of his days in writing in Latin a Life of the celebrated Laurentius Valla, including the religious and literary history of the time. The manuscript of this work Mr. Mole's executors, with an inattention which, as Dr. Kipp's justly observes, "can never be justified, permitted to be sold with his books at a common auction." Some other fruits of his retirement were not lost.

In 1768 he published a Sermon "On Repentance and Remission of Sins, with a Prayer adapted to the Subject;" a Discourse, in my opinion, well calculated to answer the views of the Societies formed to "promote Christian Knowledge, and the Practice of Piety and Virtue," by the distribution of books. A larger and fuller Treatise on the same subject, entitled, "A Discourse on Repentance," came from his pen in 1776.

In 1782, after his decease, were published, as his compositions, by an anonymous editor, two pieces, one entitled, "Piety; or, the happy Mean between Profaneness and Superstition;" the other with this title, "The Case of a Dissent and Separation from a civil Establishment of the Christian Religion, fairly stated."—This last affords pleasing specimens of the author's learning. All his Tracts and Sermons evince a solid judgment, accuracy, and precision of thought, and a liberal spirit. Dr. Kippis might with truth say, "that he was the author of some valuable publications;" while he also ranks him, in point of learning, with Lardner, Benton, and Chandler. Dr. Lardner, in his Remarks on Dr. Ward's

"Dissertations," has paid a just tribute of respect to Mr. Mole, whom he calls his "much-esteemed friend," by adopting and incorporating with his own some very correct and ingenious observations which he received in a Letter from him, on the case of the Dæmoniac who resided among the tombs on the coast of Gadara.* I conclude from a Letter, with which I was favoured by him in the year 1773, that he was very conversant with the Polish Unitarian writers, "who, (speaking of them in the spirit of true candour, he says,) were men of eminent learning and piety, though their distinguishing tenets, whatever be their merit, have undergone the severest censure." p. 269, &c. The following short paragraphs, from one or two of his publications, may serve to give the reader an idea of Mr. Mole's spirit, character, and views. "It were to be wished (says he,) that all parties of Christians would cease to look upon themselves as parties, and consider themselves as engaged in common in the cause of God and virtue, and the Christian doctrine—not in opposition to one another, but to the ungodly and unbelieving world; for all the other marks of distinction are only so many marks of the corruption of Christians; and could this spirit of love and peace once prevail, how perfectly should we all be knit together in one; how amiable would this spirit of union make the face of religion look in the world, which now looks so deformed, through the opposition and contention of such as profess it."† In another place he expresses himself thus: "It is much to be wished, that, in all inquiries about the Christian religion, that only should be considered as such, and come into the question, which lies originally in the sacred writings of the New Testament; for Christianity as it is there laid down, and as it has been since established in the various writings and laws of men, are different things, and very wide of one another. To interest Christianity, not in what Christ, but in what men have made it, and to direct our inquiries and determine our sentiments about it from these later glosses, is much the same thing, as if we were to judge of the nature and meaning of the Law of Moses from the false interpretations and spurious additions with which the Pharisees had corrupted it; which, however they went under the name of the Jewish

* Lardner's Works, 8vo ed. vol. xi.

† Farewel Discourse, p. 22.

Religion, very widely differed from it; as what the systems and formulas of many modern Churches set forth for the Christian Religion, does differ from what is truly such.*

One or two quotations more shall conclude this article.—“ Julian appointed the act of sacrifice to be a religious test of his subjects’ loyalty: but whether it is consistent with the honour or the consciences of Christian Bishops to copy from the example of an apostate Emperor, and employ the Sacrament of the Lord’s Supper to the very same purpose as he employed sacrificing to his gods, let those, whose province it is, judge. He made it a qualification for citizenship and for magistracy, and for civil honours; and deprived many of them when he had no other reason for it but their nonconformity.”†—How strongly Mr. Mole could express him-

self on an interesting practical subject, the following sentences will shew:—“ To deliberate with ourselves whether we shall be pious or no, is the same thing as to deliberate whether or no we shall be atheists; since we must be one of them to act consistently with ourselves; for if we are convinced of the character of God, we must, to act consistent, behave to him with piety, and become devout; or if we determine against a godly life, we must, to be consistent, deny the character, and settle in atheism. True piety is of such excellence, that it is a blemish to the otherwise finest character in the world to want it. Abating our sensibility, the tender appellations of a father, or a brother, or wife, or children, have no more to plead for the kind affections of humanity in our breasts, than the character of a God has for those of piety and goodness in the heart.”*

JOSHUA TOULMIN.

Taunton, 4th Oct. 1803.

* The Grounds of the Christian Faith rational, p. 12.

† The Case of a Dissent, p. 121, 122.

* The Tract on Piety, p. 20, 22, 23.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. RICHARD TREVITHICK and ANDREW VIVIAN’S (CAMBORNE, CORNWALL) for improving Steam Engines, and the Application of them to driving Carriages.

IN this, as in our account of many Patents, we are not able to do justice to the talents of the inventor, for want of plates. In the specification before us, the drawings are fully adequate to explain the merits of the discovery. The alternations of action are made by the successive pressure of the steam above and below the piston, which are effected by turning the cock a quarter turn at the end of each stroke; and the same turn which brings the steam upon the top of the piston, affords also a passage for the steam to escape from beneath the piston. Every stroke, whether up or down, produces this effect, and reverses the steam-ways as before described. The cock may be turned by various well-known methods, such as the plug with pins and clamps striking on a lever in the usual way, and the effect will be the same whether the quarter turns be made back or forward, or by a direct circular motion, as is produced by the machinery delineated in the specification before us; but the wear of the cock will be more uniform and regular if the turns be all made the same way.

In steam-engines constructed according to the principles laid down by the patentees, the steam is usually let off or conducted out of the engine; and in this case no vacuum is formed in the engine, but the steam after the operation is or may be usefully applied again. But whenever it is found convenient or necessary to condense the steam by injection-water, a new method is used of condensing by an injection above the bucket of the air-pump; and by this invention the condenser, or space which is usually left between the said bucket and a foot-valve, is rendered unnecessary, and the admission of any elastic fluid from the injection-water into the internal working spaces of the engine is perfectly excluded. In one of the figures is represented a method of heating the water for feeding the boiler by the admission of steam; after its escape into the cistern, the steam passes under a false bottom perforated with small holes, and heats the water therein, a portion of which water is driven, at every revolution of the fly, by the small pump into the boiler.

The remaining parts of this invention, with the application of it to the driving of carriages, cannot be comprehended without a reference to the drawings.

MR. JOSEPH EVERETT'S (SALISBURY) for "*Salisbury Angola Moleskin*," in imitation of Velvet.

This substance is manufactured on two chains or warps, the upper one is invariably woollen-yarn, but the under chain is of cotton, linen, silk, mohair, or worsted. These chains are upon separate beams, the number of threads in the upper chain is two-fifths of the whole number in both chains; wires being introduced when the upper chain is clear upon the surface of the ground, and kept confined by three threads of weft till cut out by an instrument, thus the face or pile is formed; the weft is of cotton, linen, silk, mohair, worsted, or woollen-yarn.

MR. JOSEPH HATELY'S (CRADELY, WORCESTER) for *some Reducing Fluxes for the Purification of Mineral and Metallic Bodies, &c.*

The purification of these substances is effected by the addition and application of certain fluxes, or any mixture of them together with or without absorbent substances of lime, gypsum, chalk, and whiting mixed therewith, consisting of the residue adhering to salt-pans and boilers, in which the sea-water brine and salt-rock are boiled.

In some cases the patentee uses salt-water, &c. to refine copper, lead, tin, zinc, bismuth, and antimony. The ores are first cleaned and pulverized for melting in the usual manner. The fluxes may be used either in a crude or prepared state: the latter is upon the whole preferable, which is done by melting the salts, and mixing them with two parts of the recited absorbent substances separately or together in a calcined state. Of this composition, two pounds are used to every hundred weight of crude ore before expressed; and double that quantity of the unprepared to the same quantity of ore aforesaid, more or less as the ores or metals may require for rendering them ultimately pure.

To refine iron ores, or iron mine, and pig-metal made from it, the ores, &c. are to be pulverized and calcined in ovens or kilns with vegetable fuel and carbonated pit-coal or coke, and the ore washed in water strongly impregnated with common or other salt. The pig metal, or the pig iron extracted by the usual processes, is refined and purified with combustive and phlo-

gistic substances, with the addition of fluxes, in the proportion of three pounds to one hundred-weight of pig-metal. The metal so refined is purified by the addition of fluxes in the following proportions: viz. to the refined metal, while in a fluid state, is to be added half a pound of the prepared flux; and to the unprepared pig-metal is added four pounds of the said flux, if required, to dispel the heterogeneous matter. The former process is preferred when the iron is intended for the finest and best purposes, and for making steel; as the fluxes have the best effect when the metal is in contact with the fuel that possesses the least quantity of sulphur and other pernicious substances, that oppose the malleability, ductility, and stability of metals.

MR. WILLIAM BOOND'S (MANCHESTER) for a new Manufacture of Mixed and Coloured Cotton Velvets, Velveteens, and, other Cotton Pile Goods, commonly called Fustians.

The cotton being properly prepared, Mr. B. proceeds to spin it in the following manner: He places a dyed roving, and an undyed or coloured roving in the frame of a spinning machine, and spins two or more rovings together into one thread; by this means is obtained a mixture or mottled thread or weft, which is weaved into cotton velvets, velveteens, &c. After the goods are woven, he proceeds to raise the pile, so as to shew the mixture, by cutting the face or tuft of the pieces longitudinally in a frame with knives, as fustians in the grey are usually cut; then he immerses them in lukewarm water, in which a small quantity of alum is dissolved: they are afterwards dried in a stove or in the open air. When dried, the pieces are to be rubbed across or longitudinally with brushes, and a stone to raise the pile, and make it knit together; some pieces when they have undergone this last operation are ready for sale; others will require farther labour, which is described in the specification. The claim made by the patentee is the weaving mixed cotton, weft, or yarn, into pile goods, and for finishing the same after they are woven, so as to make a mixed or mottled pile, similar to mixed woollen cloth or kerseymer, which has never been practised before on these kinds of cotton pile goods.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

THE Reverend William Gibson has given this Society an account of a Burial Urn, discovered by some labourers employed in raising gravel, at Colney, in Norfolk. This urn was deposited about three or four feet below the present surface; it contained no coins nor any other substance excepting burnt bones, ashes, and charcoal; and the earth in which it stood was of a brown colour, resembling rotten wood, mixed with ashes of charcoal, and pieces of burnt bone. It appears from farther enquiry, that iron spear-heads, instruments resembling knives, a horse-shoe of an unusual shape, and fragments of smaller urns have, at different times, been dug up in or near this pit. The parish of Colney is only five miles distant from Colney, the unquestionable *Venta Icenorum* of the Romans, from whence a line, drawn in a north-west direction to *Brannodunum* (Brancafter), an acknowledged Roman station also, where under the *Comes littoris Saxonici, vel tractus maritimi*, the Dalmatian horse kept garrison, will pass through Colney, Elmham, and South Creak. From this and other circumstances, Mr. Gibson conjectures that these works may be a few links of a chain of posts, such as would probably be established between a station so important as that at Caistor and *Brannodunum*, which was obnoxious to invasion from the Saxons; while, perhaps, a similar chain, through Castleacre, where Roman remains are also found, might connect the *Venta Icenorum* with *Caisterling*, an ancient and elevated fortress, overlooking one of the best harbours in those parts, much exposed to piracies, in which the Saxons shewed themselves great masters; where also are apparent vestiges of Roman fortifications, perhaps more ancient; and where, according to Spelman, a coin of Constantine the Great was dug up, and brought to him.

At a meeting of the Society, held December 11th, 1800, some remarks were read from Robert Smith, Esq. respecting a curious *Gimmel* or *Gemmorw* Ring, which had been dug up at Horsley-down, in Surrey.

This ring, according to its name, is constructed of twin or double hoops, which play within one another, like links

of a chain. Each hoop has one of its sides flat, the other convex; each is twisted once round, and each surmounted by a hand, issuing from an embossed fancy-work wrist or sleeve; the hand rising somewhat above the circle, and extending in the same direction. The course of the twist, in each hoop, is made to correspond with that of its counterpart, so that, on bringing together the flat surfaces of the hoops, the latter immediately unite in one ring. On the lower hand, or that of which the palm is uppermost, is represented a heart; and, as the hoops close, the hands slide into contact, forming, with their ornamented wrists, a head of the whole. The device presents a triple emblem, of love, fidelity, and union. Upon the flat side of the hoops are engraven, "*Use de Vertu*;" and on the inside of the lower wrist, the figures "990." The whole is of pure gold, and weighs two penny-weights, four grains.

It is of foreign workmanship, and appears to be of no great antiquity, perhaps about the reign of Queen Elizabeth; and the figures were probably meant not to express a date, but the artist's number, such as we still see engraven on watches. The following are among the observations made by Mr. S. on this occasion:

Rings, it is well known, are of great antiquity, and in the early ages of the world, denoted authority and government, which were communicated, symbolically, by the delivery of a ring to the person on whom they were meant to be conferred. This was the case with Pharaoh when he committed the government of Egypt to Joseph.

In conformity to this ancient usage the Christian church afterwards adopted the ceremony of the ring in marriage, as a symbol of the authority which the husband gave the wife over his household, and over the *earthly goods*, with which he endowed her.

The *gimmel* ring is comparatively of modern date, for which we are indebted to the French, whose skill in diversifying the symbols of the tender passion has continued unrivalled, and in the language of whose country the *mottos* employed on almost all amorous trifles are still to be found. And it must be allowed, that the double hoop, each apparently free yet inseparable, both formed for uniting, and

and complete in their union, affords a not unapt representation of the married state.

Among the numerous *love-tokens* which lovers have presented to their mistresses in all ages, the ring bears a conspicuous part; nor is any more likely, than the *gimmel* to "steal the impression of a mistress's fantasy," as none so clearly expresses its errand.

From a simple love-token the *gimmel* was at length converted into a serious "*sponsalium annulus*," or ring of affiance. The lover putting his finger through one of the hoops, and his mistress her's through the other, were thus symbolically, yoked together; a yoke which neither could be said wholly to wear, one half being allotted to one, and an equal portion to the other. And in the use of the *gimmel* may be seen typified a community of interests, mutual forbearance, and a participation of authority.

The French term for it is, "*saï*" or "*affiance*," which latter word in the "*Dictionnaire de Trevoux*," is defined, "*bague ou jonc que l'accordé donne à son accordée, ou il y a un fil d'or, et un fil d'argent.*" This definition not only shews the occasion of its use, but supposes the two hoops to be composed, one of gold, the other of silver; a distinction evidently meant to characterize the bridegroom and bride. Thus Columella calls those vines which produce two different sorts of grapes "*gemellæ vites*." Skinner and Ainsworth among ourselves deduce *gimmel* from a Latin origin, used to signify something of correspondent parts or double. And Dr. Johnson gives it a more extensive signification: and explains *gimmel* to mean, "some little quaint devices, or pieces of machinery," though he is inclined to think the name gradually corrupted from *geometry*, because any thing done by *occult means* is vulgarly said to be done by *geometry*. The word is not used in Chaucer nor in Spencer: in Shakespeare it occurs two or three times; in one of which it seems to bear Dr. Johnson's signification:

"I think by some odd *gimmals* or device,
Their arms are set, like clocks, still to strike on."

Upon which a commentator has the following note, "A *gimmel* is a piece of jointed work where one piece moves within another; whence it is taken at large for an engine. It is now vulgarly called "*Gimcrack*."

MONTHLY MAG. No. 113.

In some observations made by Taylor Combe, esq. we find that he has, within these few years, had an opportunity of procuring an ancient bronze figure of a goat with one horn, which was the old symbol of Macedon. Figures representing the types of ancient countries are extremely rare; and neither bronze nor marble symbols of Macedon had been noticed before this, which was sent for the inspection of the Society of Antiquaries. It was dug up in Asia Minor, and was brought into this country by a poor Turk.

In ancient times Macedon and the adjacent countries abounded with goats, so much so that they were made the symbols not only of many individual towns; but the kingdom itself, which is the oldest in Europe of which we have any regular and connected history, was represented by a goat, with this particularity that it had but one horn.

Caranus, the first king of the Macedonians, commenced his reign 814 years before Christ. The circumstances of his being led by goats to the city of Edeffa, the name of which he converted into Eegæ is well worthy of remark. (*Urbem Edeffam, ob memoriam muneris, Aegæ, populum Aegæadas vocavit.*) The Cretans called the goat *caranus*, which is deduced from the Hebrew word *keren*, for a horn, or from the Greek word *keras*; hence, says Mr. C. "it will appear that *Caranus* was so called in conformity with an idea of power, which was annexed to the word *horn* even in the earliest period of Macedonian history.

About three hundred years after Caranus, the Macedonians became tributary to the Persians. This event is thus recorded on one of the pilasters of Persepolis: A goat is represented with an immense horn growing out of the middle of his forehead, and a man in a Persian dress is seen by his side, holding the horn with his left hand, by which is signified the subjection of Macedon. A proverb in use at the present day is grounded upon this ancient practice of signifying conquest by the capture of the horns. "To take the bull by the horns," is an equivalent phrase for "to conquer." When Demetrius Phalereus was endeavouring to persuade Philip to make himself master of the cities of Ithome and Acrocorinthus, as a necessary step to the conquest of the Peloponnesus, he said, "Having caught hold of *both horns*, you will possess the ox itself."

N a But

But the custom of representing the type and power of a country under the form of an horned animal, is not peculiar to Macedonia: Persia was represented by a ram. The King of Persia when at the head of his army, wore a ram's head made of gold and set with precious stones, instead of a diadem.

The relation of these emblems to Macedonia and Persia is strongly confirmed by the vision mentioned in the eighth chapter of the prophet Daniel, which, while it explains the specimens of antiquity produced by Mr. C. receives itself in return no inconsiderable share of illustration. Nothing certainly is more applicable to the overthrow of the joint empire of the Medes and Persians by Alexander the Great, than this vision in the Book of Daniel and its subsequent explanation; nor at the same time can better authority be required for the true meaning of the single-horned goat, than may be derived from the same authority.

It is remarkable, says Mr. C., that the goat which accompanies this paper is a she-goat; but that mentioned by Daniel was a male. The variation is of little moment. The figure was probably executed in the reign of Alexander the Great, when Macedonia had reached its highest pitch of splendour; for at no time can it be said that the country was more productive either in arts or learning, or that its empire was more extensive. Such a period, then, in the history of Macedonia might not have been unfitly represented by a female goat.

Of the use to which it was originally applied nothing can be said with certainty, though it was probably fixed to a military standard, after the manner of the Roman eagle; this supposition is supported by what is related of Caranus, who ordered goats to be carried before the standards of his army.

WILLIAM VEEL, Esq. has presented to this Society an original letter in the hand-writing of King Charles II. together

with blank commissions from the same Monarch, to Colonel Thomas Veel, to raise troops for his service. The copy of the letter is as follows:

Antwerp, March 3, 1658.

"I am glad you resolve speedily to visit your friends in England. I hope you will find the conjuncture favorable to your designs. I can add nothing to what I have said at large to you, yett I thinke it not amisse that you be able to shew your frindes, under my hande, that I am very desirous to receive assistance from them, and that I shall be so farre from remembering any thing that hath been heartofore done by any of them to their prejudice, that you may undertake, I shall reward them for any service they shall do me, and I will make it good. You know to whom to repayre for further information and instruction.

"I am,

"Yr affectionate frinde

"CHARLES R."

Two of the blank commissions are dated Bruges, November 24 and 27, 1656; and the others at Bruxelles, the 14th and 15th of May 1659. These papers came into Mr. Veel's hands as heir and executor to his father in 1783; and they appear to have been transmitted from father to son through four generations, and to have been preserved by them with their most valuable papers ever since the time when they ceased to be of any further use, probably from being deemed an honourable testimony to Colonel Veel, and proof of the confidence placed in him by King Charles and his Ministers at Antwerp. A short history of the Colonel is annexed to these papers.

FRANCIS DOUCE, Esq. during the late scarcity, laid before the Society copies of an original communication from Queen Elizabeth concerning the scarcity of grain; and of a letter from her Majesty's Privy Council to the Sheriff and Justices of the county of Norfolk, on the same subject. The former was given at the Queen's palace of Westminster, January 20, 1565; and the latter is dated at the court of Greenwich, August 3, 1596.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(Communications and the Loan of all new Prints are requested.)

An Account and Explanation of the Paintings and other Ornaments, discovered in August, 1800, and till lately existing on the Walls of the present House of Commons, by John Sidney Hawkins, Esq. F. A. S. the plates engraven by Mr. John Thomas Smith of Newman-street.

IN a former Retrospect we mentioned that in enlarging the House of Com-

mons, it was discovered that the walls of the building had been originally painted with a variety of historical and other subjects. Mr. Smith obtained permission to copy them, for which purpose he took in subscriptions for a publication of prints, with descriptions, for which he has already been honoured with the names of many highly distinguished eminent characters,

ters, at three guineas and a half for each copy, to be paid on delivery. At the time when these terms were fixed upon, it was intended to engrave seventeen plates, but it has since been found that, instead of seventeen, they must unavoidably be extended to upwards of thirty. Mr. Smith, conceiving himself bound by the terms of his original proposal, does not raise the price to any subscriber who shall honour him with his name before publication, though, to indemnify himself for the additional expence, he must raise the price to those who apply for it afterwards, to six guineas.

Most of the paintings and ornaments of the Chapel have been drawn and engraved by Mr. Smith; of the rest, some have been drawn and engraved by other artists; all have proceeded with every assiduity compatible with excellence, and this delay has enabled the artists to add to the number of the plates, and finish them more highly, and given opportunity for furnishing more intelligence than could have been procured, if the work had appeared earlier. By this, the publisher has also been able to exhibit a specimen, (the first he believes with which any book has been adorned,) of a method of producing prints, not from copper, or any other metal plates, but from a stone on which the drawings have been made; and of this method a sufficient description will be given. In order to add to the variety, some of the cuts are executed in aquatinta, others in mezzotinto, and others have been engraved on iron and steel.

A Child asleep. Sir Joshua Reynolds pinxt. J. Summerfield, late Pupil of F. Bartolozzi, R. A. sculpt.

This plate is inscribed to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce, who last year judged it worthy of their second prize. It is very well engraved in stroke, and, considered as the production of a young artist, has considerable merit; but it is not characteristic of the style of Sir Joshua; there is a mezzotinto print from the same picture, which is in that respect superior.

Mrs. Scott Waring and Children. Russell, R. A. pinxt. C. Turner sculpt.

Of Major Scott, during the time of the trial of Mr. Hastings, we read and heard much; of Miss Hughes, the lady he married, and who is the subject of this portraiture, we have also read and heard something; so that this picture may be perhaps in a degree interesting to more

than the immediate friends of the parties. To such we can safely announce that it is a very pleasing picture of a handsome woman and engaging children, extremely well engraved in mezzotinto.

Views in India.

A new and superb work, from pictures painted on the spot by Mr. Daniell, Co. Ward, Law, Hunter, and R. Solivius; consisting of Views in various parts of the East Indies, particularly the newly acquired parts of Mysore, and of figures representing the costume of the natives, which will altogether form a picturesque history of Hindostan and the manners and customs of the inhabitants.

This work is now publishing by Mr. Orme, and the first and second part are ready for delivery to the subscribers. The subjects are interesting; and that part of the work already published, is well executed. The whole will be completed in the course of the year.

At the same place is sold, price 1s. 6d. in colours, a print recently engraved, particularly descriptive of the Bengal army.

His Majesty King George the III. the Figure copied by Hopkins, from the Picture of his Review, painted by Sir William Beechey. The Horse painted from the Life by William Ward.

The picture of the Review, by Sir William Beechey, we noticed in a former Retrospect with a praise to which most of the productions of Sir William are eminently entitled. Mr. Hopkins has here copied the figure of the King, and Mr. Ward has copied the horse; and it forms a spirited and good mezzotinto, and, as a print, has very considerable merit, though, as a picture, we do not think of it quite so highly. The body of the Sovereign is awkwardly cut by the shadow under the left arm: the horse is painted with a laborious minuteness; but the great general outline is rather feeble; and the legs are lame, and the hoofs incorrect.

The Honourable Sir Robert Chambers, Chief Justice of Bengal. Home pinxt. Calcutta. Daw sculpt.

This is a very well engraved mezzotinto, and we are told a good likeness of the original; in which case it must be a very interesting portrait to the numerous friends of the late Chief Justice of Bengal.

Sir Richard Carr Glynn, Lord Mayor of London 1798—9. J. Hoppner, R. A. pinxt. W. Say sculpt.

If taken in every point of view, this is on the whole a better print than either

of the two which precede it. It is well engraved in mezzotinto, and has a spirited and brilliant effect.

Timolea brought before Alexander. H. Singleton—Daniel.

This, and its companion, of *Christ Healing the Blind*, are engraved in mezzotinto, and are of a large size; but they have rather a heavy effect, and the designs are defective in drawing and character.

The Dream of Eve. Lycidas.—H. Fuzeli R. A. pinxit. Lewis, aquatint. sculpt.

These pictures formed a part of the Milton Gallery; and of the Milton Gallery, considered as the production of one man, it was not easy to speak in higher terms than it deserved. It was the production of a mind fraught with peculiar energy, of a man who was perfectly acquainted with the anatomy of the human figure, but who, in his zeal to mark his anatomical knowledge, and display the energy of his mind, sometimes soared into the regions of absurdity. To copy his style demands a portion of his feeling,—and when an artist, neither gifted with his spirit, nor qualified to draw correctly, attempts to transfer his figures from the canvas to the copper; he is in some danger of rendering what was *character* in the picture, *caricature* in the print; of *out-Heroding Herod*! and rendering that which was high art in the original, ridiculous in the copy: the picture of *Lycidas* was a chaste and beautiful performance; we are sorry to say, almost every thing which gave value to the painting is lost in the engraving. *The Dream of Eve* is not in a better style; neither drawing nor effect seem to have been attempted—in truth, if they were, they are not attained. The manner of engraving is extremely singular.

Mr. Ackerman has just published a pair of prints from designs by Mr. Westall; under the first, which is entitled *The Birth of Shakespeare*, are the following appropriate lines, which were written by a contemporary poet:

"Triumph, my Britain! thou hast one to shew,
To whom all scenes of Europe homage owe.
He was not of an age, but for all time;
And all the Muses still were in their prime,
When like Apollo he came forth to warm
Our ears, or like a Mercury to charm.
Nature herself was proud of his designs,
And joy'd to wear the dressing of his lines."

BEN. JONSON.

The companion print is entitled *The Birth of Otway*. The first is engraved

by Mr. S. Phillips, of whom we have had frequent occasion to speak as a very promising, and improving young artist; and the second by Agar, whose professional talents are too well known to render it necessary to recapitulate them here. With respect to the designs, Mr. Westall has ranged through all the regions of Taste, and been classed as one of the priests of her temple; and in these two prints he has given us two interesting and engaging female figures, and two beautiful children. The little Shakespeare, holding a lyre in his right hand, and a laurel crown in his left, is characteristic; and the Otway is infantine and natural. It brings to our recollection the unfortunate fate of the poet, who is said to have died prematurely at 34 years of age. As to the subjects, they are allegorical; and allegory is a mutual compact between the artist and spectator, where one agrees to receive in a certain character a figure which preceding painters have agreed to baptize by a certain name for time immemorial. With this regard, a figure reclined on the banks of a river, &c. &c. is received as the river itself; and thus, these figures must be considered as the river Avon, on the banks of which we know one of the poets was born; and the same river, it has been said, was the birth-place of the other.

In our Retrospect for January, we mentioned a book of *Military Evolutions*; another work engraved for the same publisher, which is now completed, and unites with much spirit and originality of conception a number of interesting subjects. It comprizes the various modes of fighting, as the attack, retreat, &c. &c. in various parts of Europe, from the following very animated designs, some of which were formerly published separately, but are now combined in one work, price seven guineas.

The designs were made by a son of Gessner, the German poet, and their general characteristic is spirit. They are printed in a rich brown colour, and have a good effect; and in the present rage for military affairs are likely to be very popular.

MILITARY EVOLUTIONS.

1. *German Horse in Pursuit of the Enemy.* Gessner.
2. ————— *in Combat.* Ziegler sculpt. Ziegler.
3. ————— *in Pursuit of the Enemy.* Ziegler.
4. ————— *Combat.* Ziegler.
5. ————— *Watering their Horses by Moonlight.*
6. *German Foot with Bayonets, and Horse with Sword and Pistol.* Ziegler.
7. *A Retreat of Horse.* Ziegler.
8. *Attack*

8. *Attack and Defence of Horse.* Ziegler.
 9. *Saxon Dragoons patrolling in a Storm.* Ziegler.
 10. *Austrian Hussars in Pursuit of the Enemy.* Ziegler.
 11. *Prussian Hussars on a Night Piquet.* Ziegler.
 12. *Hessian Hussars on a Night Patrol.*
 13. *English Light Horse attacking French Artillery.* Marke sculpt.
 14. *Russian Hussars and Cossacks attacked by French Horse and Foot.* Marke.
 15. *Austrian Hussars charging the Enemy through a Town.* Bluck.
 16. *An Officer of Cuirassiers, leading on his Troops.* Bluck.
 17. *Saxon Hussars attacked by French Infantry, from an Ambuscade.* Bluck.
 18. *A Reconnoitring Party of Austrian Dragoons retreating from the Enemy.* Bluck.
 19. *Bavarian Dragoons in a Thunder Storm.*
 20. *Austrian Troops fording a River.* Bluck.
 21. *A Bavarian Patrol falling in with a French Piquet.* Bluck.
 22. *The French Burning the Town of Sion in Switzerland, to stop the Pursuit of the Austrian Light Horse.* Bluck.
 23. *A Piquet of Saxon Dragoons in an Old Castle.* Bluck.
 24. *A Piquet of Prussian Hussars in a Church.* Bluck.
 25. *Danish Hussars charging the Enemy.* Bluck.
 26. *Austrian Infantry defending their Artillery against Prussian Hussars.* Bluck.
 27. *French Cavalry routed.* Bluck.
 28. *Austrian Dragoons retreating.* Bluck.
 29. *French Infantry and Bavarian Cavalry close Fighting.*
 30. *Saxon Dragoons attacking a Park of Artillery.* Bluck.
- Sappho.—Corinna, companion Prints.* T. Sophia Vitalba del. et inv.

These two prints are drawn and engraved by a lady; and though they are not much marked with mind, or distinguished by character, they are extremely neat and well engraved.

A new and improved edition of the third or supplementary volume of *Hogarth illustrated from his own Manuscripts*, by J. Ireland, will be published in a few days.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN FEBRUARY.

As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the **ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED**, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for purposes of general reference; it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works, (post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted **FREE of EXPENCE**.

AGRICULTURE.

The Farmer's Calendar, containing Practical Explanations of the Business necessary to be performed on Farms, during every Month of the Year; with the Principles of various new Improvements, and Instructions for executing them; by Arthur Young, Esq. F.R.S. Secretary to the Board of Agriculture, &c. large 8vo. 10s. 6. boards. Phillips.

The Annals of Agriculture and other useful Arts, collected and published by Arthur Young, Esq. F.R.S. Vol. XLI. No. 237 to 243. Phillips.

Communications to the Board of Agriculture, on the best Means of converting Grass Lands into Tillage, &c. being the third Volume of Communications to the Board. 4to. 18s. boards.

A General View of the Agriculture of Shropshire, with Observations; drawn up for the Consideration of the Board of Agriculture; by Joseph Plymley, M. A. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

THE ARTS.

The Painter and Varnisher's Guide; or, a Treatise on the Art of Making and Applying Varnishes, on the different Kinds of Painting, and on the Method of preparing Colours:

with new Observations and Experiments on Copal; on the Nature of the Substances employed in the Composition of Varnishes and of Colours; and on various Processes used in the Art; by Professor Tingry, of the Academy of Geneva. 8vo. 12s. boards.

DRAMA.

The Sea-side Hero, a Drama, in three Acts; by John Carr, Esq.

EDUCATION.

The Travels of Rolando round the World, being a supposed Tour through Africa and Asia, containing authentic Descriptions of the Geography, Natural History, Manners, Customs, and Antiquities of various Nations; written expressly for the purpose of instructing young Persons in Geography. Translated from the French of L. F. Jauffret; with 12 beautiful Engravings, and 2 large Maps. 4 Vols. crown 8vo. 12s. neatly half-bound. Phillips.

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The

The History of England, from the earliest Records to the General Peace, in 1802; written purposely for the Use of Schools, and young Persons of both Sexes; by William Mavor, L. L. D. in two thick and closely printed Volumes, illustrated with 25 Copper-plates, from historical Designs, and a large Map, 10s. or, on fine Paper. 12s. Phillips.

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HISTORY.

The Costume of the Hereditary States of the House of Austria, displayed in 50 coloured Engravings, with Descriptions, and an Historical Introduction; by Mons. Bertrand de Moleville; the Translation by R. C. Dallas, Esq. imp 4to. 6l. 6s. boards.

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Mélanges de Littérature; par Suard. 3 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s.

L'Histoire du Brs Empire, depuis Constantin jusqu'au 1453; par Royan, 4 Vols. 8vo. 1l. 12s.

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Bibliothèque Pastorale; ou Cours de Littérature Champêtre, contenant les Chefs d'Œuvres, des Meilleurs Poètes Pastoraux, depuis Moys jusqu'à nos Jours. 4 Vols. 12mo. 14s. and a variety of other new Publications.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand Domestic and Foreign.

•• Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.

SIR RICHARD WORSLEY will soon publish his magnificent work, the *Museum Worsleyanum*, in two large folio volumes, at an expence to himself of 27,000l.

SIR RICHARD HOARE has nearly completed a fine edition of *Giraldus Cambrensis*; and some highly-finished engravings, by Mr. BYRNE, from Sir Richard's Drawings, are in a state of forwardness, to accompany a Translation of the same Work.

Mr. THOMAS CAMPBELL, the author of the Pleasures of Hope, is writing an allegorical Poem, illustrative of a series of Designs by one of the Princesses. The subject is *Cupid turned Volunteer*.

Mr. ROSCOE has begun to print his Life of Leo X. It will make four large volumes quarto.

Mr. SOUTHEY is engaged on a History of Portugal.

The

The Rev. Mr. GRAVES, of Claverton, near Bath, now upwards of NINETY years of age, has just written a Series of Essays, under the title of *The Invalid*, on the means of preserving health, and attaining old age. He has subjoined to the Work a variety of Original Poems on the same subjects, and a new Translation of the Golden Verses of Pythagoras, made within these few weeks! The lessons of so vigorous a *nonagenarian* on the subject of health and long-life, will doubtless be received by mankind with a degree of respect due to the venerable author of the *Spiritual Quixote*.

An Inquiry into the Progress and present Magnitude of the Population of Ireland, from the pen of Mr. NEWENHAM, will shortly appear.

Dr. BISSET is engaged on a novel, in three volumes, entitled *Modern Literature*.

Mr. GELL is employed on a Topographical Description of the Plain and Site of Troy, together with such Parts of the Coast of Phrygia Minor as have been Objects of Criticism.

Mr. BEATSON has at length continued, in three additional volumes, the Naval and Military Memoirs of Great Britain, to the Conclusion of the American War, in 1783.

Mr. WALTER SCOTT, Editor of the *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*, is about to publish a poetical romance, called *The Lay of the Minstrel*.

Mr. COXE's *History of the House of Austria* is nearly ready for publication.

Mr. HENRY SIDDONS, of Covent Garden Theatre, (Son of Mrs. Siddons,) has finished a Novel, from which the public may expect considerable gratification.

The second volume of Dr. RUSSELL's *Coromandel Plants* is published, under the auspices of the East India Company.

The third volume of Dr. RANKEN's *History of France* will be shortly published.

Mr. GEORGE BALDWIN, his Majesty's late Consul at Cairo, is engaged on a Philosophical Work.

Mr. BUTLER's *Hora Juridica Subseque*; or, a connected Series of Notes respecting the Geography, Chronology, and Literary History, of the principal Codes, or original Documents, of the Grecian, Roman, Feudal, and Common Law, is nearly ready for publication.

The Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the late GILBERT WAKEFIELD, which, from unexpected and unavoidable circumstances, have been so long delayed, are now in a state of great forwardness, and will soon appear, in two volumes of

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tavo. The first volume is printed from Mr. Wakefield's own copy of the former edition, with many additions, alterations, and corrections, by himself. These volumes will contain a very large selection of original letters from Mr. Wakefield, on various topics, chiefly literary, as well as some letters to him from the late Dr. Jebb, Dr. Law, Bishop of Carlisle, and other distinguished literary characters.

It is intended to publish, at the close of the present year, a new Annual Vade Mecum, under the title of *The Literary and Scientific Almanac*, in a closely-printed pocket volume. The object is, to present to students, and lovers of literature, such corrected Lists and Tables, both literary and scientific, as may serve the purposes of reference and enquiry on every subject. Among other Lists there will be the following:

1. Of all contemporary living Authors, specifying their names, titles, age, residence, and works.
2. Of Books published within the year.
3. Of Literary Journals, and Newspapers Foreign and Domestic.
4. Of Learned Societies, and the names of the members of the most considerable.
5. Of Book Societies, Book Clubs, and permanent Libraries, with the name of their President, Steward, Secretary, or Librarian.
6. Of Names of Booksellers in the United Kingdom, and of eminent Publishers abroad.
7. Of Universities, and the names of their Professors; with other useful particulars relative to Students, the University Business, &c.
8. Brief Sketches of the annual progress of the various Arts and Sciences, with the new improvements and discoveries in each, and Lists of new Patents.
9. Notices of eminent Literary Characters who have died in the course of the preceding year.
10. Curious and important Tracts in Physics and in Science depending on numbers, with brief Table of Latitudes and Longitudes, a Chronology, Tables of Dynasties and contemporary Sovereigns; Chemical Tables, &c. &c.

The object of this Notice is to invite communications from all persons who may be interested in the correctness of either of the foregoing Lists, to be addressed to Mr. PHILLIPS, No. 71, St. Paul's Church yard, free of postage.

Mr. THELWALL is delivering, at Glasgow, a second Course of his Lectures on the Science and Practice of Elocution. He is also preparing a Course of Lectures on the Principles of genuine Criticism; and the Use and Abuse of the Critical Office; which will probably be delivered in Edinburgh.

The Rev. JOSIAH PRATT has circulated Proposals for publishing, in ten volumes octavo, one volume to be delivered every three months, price 7s. 6d. in boards, to be paid for on delivery, (which price will be raised to 9s. when the Work is completed,) the whole Works, Expository, Devotional, Practical, Polemical, and Miscellaneous, now first collated, of BISHOP HALL, with an elegant Portrait. A new Life of the Bishop will be given, and a complete Index to the whole. The first volume will be put to the press as soon as a competent number of names is obtained.

Mr. CARD, author of the *Revolutions of Russia*, is preparing an *Historical Outline of the Rise and Establishment of the Papal Power*, addressed to the Roman Catholics of Ireland.

Mr. JOHN BELL, whose useful spirit of literary enterprize has been known to the public for thirty years past, has opened a Gallery of Fine Arts at the corner of Southampton-street, in the Strand. It is Mr. Bell's intentions to possess himself of impressions of the engravings of all the great and expensive Works which appear at Paris, and to print Translations of the letter-press, adapted to the size of the plates. He has already *Anglicized*, in this manner, the splendid Work of Denon; the Works of the Painters; the Museum of French Monuments; and the Historical Pictures of the Revolution. Other Works are in preparation; and it is one merit of Mr. Bell's project, that he offers the Works in London at much less than their cost in Paris.

A laborious Work is expected, in the course of the ensuing winter, from the pen of the same gentleman, on the *Physiological Foundations of the Science of Elocution*. The Work is to be divided into three parts, each of which will be embellished with elegant engravings, illustrative of the descriptions and doctrines of the text.—Part I. Will treat of the Structure and Offices of the Vocal Organs, and the Theory of Vocal Sounds;—Part II. Of the Structure and Offices of the Enunciative Organs, and the Anatomy of the elementary Sounds of Speech;—and Part III. Of natural Defects and habitual Impediments; their Causes, Phenomena, and Cure; and the Structure and Application of Artificial Organs. The above subjects constitute the more philosophical portions of Mr. Thelwall's Lectures; but will be treated in a more copious way than the nature of a popular course of discussion can be expected to admit.

The second volume of Mr. BARROW's *Travels in Africa* is in the press, and will make its appearance in the course of the next month.

Mr. BARTELL, of Cromer, has been some time engaged on a work of taste, which will be published in octavo, in a few days, under the title of "*Hints for the Picturesque Improvement of Cottages, and their Scenery*," &c. with plates.

The fifth volume of the *Bibliographical Dictionary* will be published in a few days.

Mr. R. WRIGHT, of Wisbeach, proposes to publish by subscription, in one volume octavo, a Work which will be entitled *The Anti-Satisfactionist; or, the Salvation of Sinners by the Grace of God*.

Mr. LYSONS has just completed his Work on *Gloucestershire Antiquities*, on upwards of one hundred plates, many of which are richly coloured.

The Works of Mr. PARKINSON, of Hoxton, on the Organic Remains of the former World, is in considerable forwardness. The first part, on the Fossils of the Vegetable Kingdom, illustrated with coloured plates, in quarto, is proposed to be published on the first of June next.

A Society was formed in London, on the 7th of March, in the present year, with this designation, THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY. This Society proposes to itself one grand and simple object, viz. to promote the circulation of the Scriptures, without Commentary or Preface, in the principal Living Languages; and such regulations will be adopted, as may both permit and invite the co-operation of Christians in general, without the least distinction of party. This having been understood to be the great principle upon which it was proposed that the Society should be formed, several persons of influence, connected with various religious denominations, came forward on the day appointed for the first general meeting, at the London Tavern, and the contributions already made amount to near a thousand pounds. GRANVILLE SHARP, Esq. was in the chair; and HENRY THORNTON, Esq. M. P. was chosen Treasurer to the Society. In pursuance of the broad and liberal plan upon which the Society is formed, three Secretaries, of different denominations, have been appointed; viz. the Rev. JOSIAH PRATT, Lecturer of the United Parishes of St. Mary, Woolnoth, and St. Mary, Woolchurch; the Rev. JOSEPH HUGHES, Minister of a Dissenting Congregation at Battersea; and the Rev. CH. FRED. STEINKOPFF, Minister of the Lutheran Church in the Savoy.

Mr. BARTLEY, of Bath, recommends strongly potatoes as an excellent food for sheep, superior in almost all respects to turnips.

The Fables and Tales of the Persian poet NIZAM have lately been published at Leipzig, accompanied by a Latin Version, and an explanatory Index.

LICHTENSTEIN has printed a *Palæographia Persica*.

The Literary Society at Strasburgh has published a new edition of QUINTUS CALABER, with New Readings, from MS. in the Escorial. The Lyrics of CASIMIR have appeared from the same press.

FISCHER has published an elaborate Commentary on the *Cyropædia*.

SCHNEIDER has published the Fragments of the Greek Female Poets.

LA HARPE's elegant *Cours de la Littérature* is now complete in 14 volumes.

A magnificent *Voyage Pittoresque de Constantinople*, is about to be published at Paris.

The Abbé DE LISLE has published his translation of Virgil's *Æneid*. He announces French Versions of the Paradise Lost, Homer's *Illiad*, and Jerusalem Delivered.

Citizen CARAFFE, of Paris, engraver, celebrated for his fine views of Egypt and Syria, intends to travel in Russia, with a view of collecting materials for his proposed *Voyage Pittoresque*.

Citizen PALISOT BEAUVOIS, a celebrated French naturalist, who in the year 1786 made a voyage to the kingdom of Benin in Africa, has prepared for the press an Account of this Voyage, and a Description of Benin, in a geographical, statistical, political, and a moral point of view.

M. LEBRUN has invented a new method of preparing hemp and flax, by which he gives these raw materials an appearance perfectly new, and obtains from them a kind of cotton and silk thread. He begins with the tow the moment it leaves the hands of the cultivator, and communicates to it either the soft and adhesive nature of cotton, or a brilliancy resembling that of silk. This preparation, for every purpose of utility and taste, is superior to imported cotton, as it easily assumes and retains any colour of which it may be dyed; and by the labour of a few individuals, a thousand pounds of tow may be converted into cotton in twenty-four hours. A second preparation gives the tow all the fineness and brilliancy of texture, that has hitherto been peculiar to silk.

A premature death having deprived the Fine Arts of one of their most zealous votaries, JEAN BAPTISTE PIRANESI, his sons, FRANCIS and PIERRE, are preparing for the press the rich materials which he collected for a work, entitled the *Antiquities of Magna Grecia*, now the kingdom of Naples. The whole of this interesting Work will form six volumes, of which the first will comprehend the description and antiquities of the city of Pompeia. The different fabrics found in the ruins of this city, have been described and represented with the utmost exactness, such as the temples, theatres, amphitheatres, baths, houses, shops, &c.

Nouveau Dictionnaire d'Histoire Naturelle; or, a New Dictionary of Natural History, is publishing at Paris, by SONNINI, BOZE, CHAPTAL, OLIVIER, &c. It will be comprized in about twenty-four volumes octavo.

Voss, of Berlin, has lately published a valuable Work, under the title, *Lectures on the Master-works of Grecian Poetry*, with peculiar Reference to the poetical Master-works of modern European Literature, by D. JENISCH. 2 vols. octavo.

M. ZOEGA, author of a valuable Treatise on Obelisks, has prepared for the press a Descriptive Catalogue of Coptic MSS. found in the Library of Cardinal Borgia, in Rome.

M. F. SCHLICHTEGROLL, Inspector of the Duke of Gotha's Cabinet of Natural and Artificial Curiosities, has edited the first volume of a periodical publication, entitled, *General Numismatic Annals*.

JANSEN, of Paris, has published *Description Anatomique d'un Elephant Mâle, par PIERRE CAMPER, avec vingt Planches*. This highly-valuable description of a male elephant, by one of the first physiologists and anatomists of our age, will merit peculiar attention. It was announced in 1774, but has received a degree of perfection which raises it to a distinguished place among the most masterly productions of modern times. The plates are done in the first style, and the description is the most interesting and satisfactory account of the different species of elephants hitherto discovered in Africa, Asia, or America.

Citizen WATHIER has invented a machine for working every species of cloth, which is said to possess a manifest superiority over any thing of the kind used in England.

The seeds of foreign grapes have lately been discovered to be an excellent substitute

tute for coffee. When pressed, they first produce a quantity of oil, and afterwards, when boiled, furnish a liquid much resembling that produced from coffee. The practice is rapidly becoming general in Germany.

Professor PELT, of Helsingoer,* has invented a nautical machine to save persons from drowning. To try the effects of it against the united currents of the North Sea and the Baltic, a young waggoner, named Peterson, having equipped himself in this machine, sprang into the sea, in the presence of numerous spectators, many of whom accompanied him in sailing-boats. At his departure he fired a pistol twice; and on his passage he eat, drank, and smoked a pipe, to shew that he had the entire use of his arms. Being benumbed with cold, he got into a boat to warm himself by rowing; but soon sprang into the water again, and happily reached the Swedish shore, after a passage of one hour and three quarters. On his arrival he saluted the spectators with a pistol-shot, and waved a flag which he drew from the sea. Having remained a short time at Helsingburgh, he returned to the Danish coast, where he arrived amidst the shouts of the curious, who lined the shore. The machine weighs but seven pounds, and fastens round the waist of the wearer.

From the following authentic particulars we may form a pretty correct idea of the commercial prosperity to which Astrachan has attained. This city contains a plantation for silk-worms, twenty-four silk manufactories, eighty-one cotton-manufactories, five manufactories of morocco-leather, seventy-four dyeing-houses, twenty-four brick-kilns, ninety-two vineyards, 212 mills, &c. The guild of merchants consists of 1189 Russians, three foreigners, eighteen Tartars, and four Hindoos. The city contains two thousand shops, six convents, fifty-seven churches, and a temple for Hindoos.

The Class of Sciences of the National Institute being desirous to know the variations which the magnetic needle experiences in the atmosphere; BERTHOLLET and BIOT have resolved to undertake several aërostatic ascensions in order to ascertain these variations.

In a Letter to the Editors of the *Deutsche Philosophique*, the celebrated BERNARDIN ST. PIERRE complains bitterly, that,

* Helsingoer is about eight miles from Helsingburgh in Sweden.

through the unprincipled rapacity of the book-pirates, and the bankruptcy of the person in whose hands he had trusted the fruits of his literary labours, he finds himself deprived of the means of making a provision for his wife and children. "I am now nearly sixty years old, (says this venerable philosopher;) my eldest daughter is not more than nine, and my youngest boy is still carried about in the arms of his young mother, who suckles him. As for myself, I am descending the mountain of life, without a struggle, and without regret: but they have to climb it when I am gone, without my supporting hand. During the difficulties of the journey, they will be looking for some marks of my paternal foresight and solicitude." For this purpose St. Pierre proposes to give a new corrected edition of his *Paul and Virginia*, which, both with respect to typographical execution, and the style of the engravings and other embellishments, will be executed in such a manner as to defy the arts of the pirates. When we consider that this charming work has won the approbation of every feeling reader throughout Europe, we may confidently predict that the hopes of the amiable author will not be disappointed.

Professor MATTHEI has discovered, in a Manuscript belonging to the Public Library of Augsburg, a fragment containing three hundred verses of the *Clytemnestra* of Sophocles, which he intends to publish. This fragment commences at the Prologue pronounced by Typhon, and finishes with a chorus; from which it may be hoped that it contains the whole of the first act.

A new edition of Milton's *Paradise Lost*, and of Goldsmith's *Poetical Works*, have lately been printed at Paris, by BARROIS, who intends publishing there a collection of English Classics.

In October 1803, ALFIERE, the Italian poet, died at Florence, in the sixtieth year of his age. It is said that he has left a MS. Italian Translation of Sallust, of the *Æneid*, and of two of the Tragedies of Euripides; and two new Comedies and a Tragedy.

A new religious society has lately been formed in Holland, entitled, *Christo Sacrum*. At first it consisted of only four members; but in a short time the number of the sect increased so rapidly, as to amount to from three to four thousand. The object of this Society is to unite all religious sects. The principal place of meeting is at Delft, where the Society has already built a church, in which we find Calvinists,

Calvinists, Lutherans, Menonites, Catholics, and persons of various other religious persuasions, amicably assembling. The Society does not admit of any dominant or exclusive system: they have no priest, but only orators, who, while delivering their discourses, stand at the altar. The service is divided into that of worship, and of instruction; the object of the former being to shew the greatness of God, by directing our attention to the admirable regularity which reigns in all the productions of Nature. For this purpose they assemble every Sunday, at six or seven o'clock in the evening. The service of instruction is held every fifteenth day, when they discourse about different subjects, and particularly revealed religion. Six times each year they assemble to celebrate the Lord's Supper; and during the prayer and the blessing the whole congregation continues prostrate. The Dutch clergy have strongly opposed this Society, but without effect; and the present Dutch Government favours the new sect.

In Thermidor, year 11, certain constructors of the public roads found, while digging under the old road leading to Toulon, a leaden chest, about four feet in length. In the chest were the bones of an individual who had not yet attained the age of puberty. Among other remains of the skeleton was a golden ornament, round, and rather bigger than a small hand-bell. This ornament had a turning-

joint, or hinge, to open it, but no ring to suspend it by. It was undoubtedly a golden *bullæ* belonging to the infant whose remains were deposited in the chest.— These bones had not been burnt. There is no small difference between this *bullæ* and that which was found in the porphyry urn, in the Tower of the Mausoleum at Aix, described by M. de Saint Vincent. This last, both in respect of form and workmanship, might well belong to the lower ages, perhaps to the fifth or sixth centuries. Close by the leaden chest stood a sepulchral lamp, and at a little distance there lay a small vase, with a narrow neck; the whole without ornaments.— At the distance of twenty-five or thirty paces from the above-mentioned first discovery, some pieces of sculpture of the natural stone of the country have been found; viz. a head, the nose of which is truncated, some trophies of arms, a colossal head, representing the masque of a woman with the mouth open, and seemingly proper for the ornament of a fountain. Among some of these sculptures have been found *deniers* of Henry IV. and of Louis XIII.; and there can be little doubt but that these actually belong to the times last-mentioned. The *bullæ*, the lamp, the vase, and the fragments of sculpture, have been removed to the house of Citizen THIBEDAU, Counsellor of State, and Prefect at Marseilles.

NEW ACTS OF THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE.

Being an Analysis of all Acts of General Importance, passed during the late Session of Parliament.

“An Act to promote the building, repairing, or otherwise providing of Churches and Chapels, and of Houses for the Residence of Ministers, and the providing of Church-Yards and Glebes.” 43 Geo. III. (Passed 27th July, 1803.)

PERSONS by deed or will may give lands not exceeding five acres, or goods and chattels not exceeding five hundred pounds, for the purposes of this act; but such powers not to extend to persons within age, insane, or femes-covert. § 1.

Only one such gift shall be made by one person, and where it exceeds five acres, or five hundred pounds, the Chancellor may reduce it. § 2.

No glebe upwards of fifty acres shall be augmented with more than one acre. § 3.

Plots of land not exceeding one acre, held in mortmain, lying convenient to be annexed to some church, &c. may be granted either in exchange or by benefaction for that purpose. § 4.

Accommodation to be provided for all persons whatsoever resorting to church, &c. in every particular church or chapel hereinafter to be erected. § 5.

“An Act for effectuating certain Parts of an Act, passed in the Second and Third Years of the Reign of her late Majesty Queen Anne, intituled, ‘An Act for the making more effectual Her Majesty’s gracious intentions

Intentions for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the Poor Clergy, by enabling her Majesty to grant, in perpetuity, the Revenues of the First Fruits and Tenths; and also for enabling any other Persons to make Grants for the same Purpose, so far as the same relate to Deeds and Wills made for granting and bequeathing Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, Goods, and Chattels, to the Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne, for the Purposes in the said Act mentioned; and for enlarging the Powers of the said Governors." 43 Geo. III. (Passed 27th July, 1803.)

By this act it is amongst other matters enacted, that where a living shall have been or shall be augmented by the said governors, and there is no parsonage-house suitable for the residence of the minister, it shall be lawful for the governors, in order to promote the residence of the clergy, to apply the money appropriated for such augmentation, in building, rebuilding, or purchasing, a house, and other proper erections, within the parish, convenient for the residence of the minister, to be deemed the parsonage-house, § 3.

"An Act to amend so much of an Act made in this Session of Parliament, for granting additional Duties of Excise, as relates to the Exportation of Tea to Ireland; for regulating the granting of Permits for the Removal of Coffee, Tea, and Cocoa Nuts, out of Warehouse, and for more effectually securing the Duties on Coffee." 43 Geo. III. (Passed 21st August, 1803.)

By this act it is amongst other things enacted, that if any burnt, scorched, or roasted peas, beans, or other grain, or vegetable substance prepared in imitation of coffee or cocoa, or to serve as a substitute for coffee or cocoa, or pretended by the possessor or vender so to be, shall be made or kept for sale, or offered to sale, or found in the possession of any dealer in or seller of coffee or cocoa; or if any burnt, scorched, or roasted peas, beans, or other grain, or vegetable substance, not being coffee or cocoa, shall be called by the preparer, manufacturer, possessor, or vender thereof, by the name of English or British coffee, or any other name of coffee, or by the name of American cocoa, or English or British cocoa, or any other name of cocoa, the same shall be forfeited, together with the packages, and may be seized by any officer of excise; and the person manufacturing or selling the same, or in whose custody the same shall be found, shall forfeit one hundred pounds.

"An Act to repeal the Duties of Customs payable in Great Britain, and to grant other Duties in lieu thereof." 43 Geo. III. (Passed 24th June, 1803.)

By this Act it is enacted, amongst other matters, that from the 5th of July, 1803, it shall be lawful to import any silk lace, subject to the duties imposed by this act; and all such silk-lace may be worn or used, or sold or exposed to sale, and shall not be subject to seizure or forfeiture; nor shall the person who shall import, wear, or use the same, or who shall sell the same, or have the same in his possession, be liable to any penalty whatsoever. § 32.

But all such foreign silk-lace shall be marked at each end of every piece; and any found after July 5, 1803, unmarked, shall be forfeited; and the owner prosecuted according to the laws heretofore in force. § 33, 34.

Penalty for counterfeiting marks, or the impression of them, or exposing to sale, or having in possession any foreign silk-lace with a counterfeit mark, 100l. and also to stand in the pillory for two hours. § 35.

Also from and after the ratification of the definitive treaty of peace between his Majesty and the Republic of France, it shall and may be lawful for the East India Company to expose to sale, either for the purpose of being worn or used in Great Britain, or for exportation, any silk handkerchiefs of the manufacture of Persia, China, or the East Indies, that shall have been, or may thereafter be, secured in the warehouses of the Company, subject to the duties by this act imposed thereon; and all such silk handkerchiefs may be worn or used in Great Britain, or sold or exposed to sale therein, and shall not be subject to forfeiture; nor shall the person who shall wear or use the same, or who shall sell or expose to sale the same, or have the same in his possession, be liable to any penalty. § 36.

But for three years after the said ratification, the said Company shall not, in any one year, sell, or expose to sale, a greater quantity of such silk handkerchiefs than fifty thousand pieces, of the usual length, and of the sorts usually exposed to sale. § 37.

"An Act to repeal the Duties of Excise payable in Great Britain, and to grant other Duties in lieu thereof." 43 Geo. III. (Passed 4th July, 1803.)

By this act it is amongst other matters enacted, that every thirty-six gallons of beer or ale brewed by the common brewers, whether within the weekly bills of mortality

mortality or without, shall be reckoned for a barrel, and the allowances to be made to the common brewers not selling beer in any less quantity than a whole cask of four gallons and a half, within or without the said limits, for waste, shall be three barrels upon every thirty-six, both of strong and of table-beer and ale; the said allowance to be in full compensation for all waste or other losses whatsoever. § 12, 13.

No beer or ale brewed by the common brewers shall be sold by such common brewers at any other rate; but nothing herein shall alter the quantity to be returned as a barrel by any victualler or retailer, or by any person (other than the common

brewer) who shall sell or tap out beer or ale publicly or privately, but the same shall remain as was enacted by an act of 1 Will. & Mar. § 14.

“An Act for granting to his Majesty, until Twelve Months after the Ratification of the Definitive Treaty of Peace, certain additional Duties of Excise in Great Britain. 43 Geo. III. (Passed 5th July, 1803.)

By this act it is amongst other things enacted, that beer or ale above 18s. per barrel, exclusive of duty, shall be deemed strong, and at 18s. or under, table-beer. § 12.

* Viz. Two barrels and a half upon every twenty-three.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

A grand Sonata, for the Piano-forte; composed by Julian Busby, son of Dr. Busby. 3s. 6d.

THE merits of this Sonata are so great, the juvenility of the composer considered, as really to have excited our astonishment. The bold, florid style of the first movement, and the soft engaging subject and brilliant variations of the second, together with the easy, yet artful, modulation pervading the whole piece, are such indications of early genius and premature judgment, that we must in candour say, we know not what may yet be anticipated from the future efforts of a youth, already so gifted by nature and advanced in science. In a word, all real judges will be as much delighted as amazed at this, so singular a production from so young a mind; and those who have made some progress on the piano-forte will derive much improvement from its practice.

“*Lady Mary Douglas,*” a popular Air; arranged as a Rondo; by S. Wesley, Esq. 1s. 6d.

Mr. Wesley has converted this well-known melody into a familiar and pleasing rondo. It is an amiable trait in the character of a great genius, that for the service of the many he will descend to the production of trifles; but it is no credit to our age, that its taste is not calculated to encourage the noble efforts of talents and science.

“*Enjoy, my Child, the balmy Sleep.*” Sung at the Nobility’s Concert, by Mrs. Mountain. Composed, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, or Harp, and inscribed to Mrs. Shaw, by J. Major. 1s.

Mr. Major has composed this song, the

words of which are by Hayley, with considerable taste and feeling. The melody is easy and graceful, and the expression just and forcible. The accompaniment is arranged with judgment; and the general effect bespeaks much talent in this species of composition.

The celebrated Air of “Sweet Robin;” arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte, German Flute, or Violin. Dedicated to M. P. King, Esq. by P. P. Roche. 3s.

This rondo is diversified and embellished by the introduction of twelve other airs, all which are so ingeniously interwoven with Mr. Dibdin’s old favourite in *The Padlock*, as to form not only a pleasing, but a consistent and *unique* effect.—The insertion of popular tunes in instrumental exercises is become a fashion of which we by no means disapprove. The ear is naturally gratified by the air it recognizes; and the finger insensibly led to that practice by which alone it can acquire facility of execution.

A British War-Song. The words by Professor White, of Dumfries. The Music composed by Francis Blagdon, Esq. 1s.

This loyal and patriotic song does equal credit to its author and its composer. The words are conceived with energy; and the melody breathes that bold and martial spirit best suited to the warm and soldier-like spirit by which every line of the poetry is characterized.

“*The Maid of Wooburn.*” a pathetic Ballad; inscribed to the Duchess of Bedford; for the Piano-forte, or Pedal Harp. Composed by M. A. Bryan. The Words by F. Bryan. 1s. 6d.

“*The Maid of Wooburn*” is a pleasing,

ing, and, we are happy to say, an appropriate compliment to the noble family to a part of which it is dedicated. The style is easy, natural, and expressive; and the general character of the song, both in words and music, highly creditable to the talents by which they are produced.

"*Roxalana, Romanza alla Tusca;*" sung by Miss Richardson, at the Nobility's Concerts. Written by F. Bryan. Composed by August Voigt. 1s. 6d.

"*Roxalana*" has the merit of much prettiness, as well as considerable novelty. We admire that simplicity which does not degenerate into meanness, and that characteristic peculiarity which is rational without being quaint, and that strikes more by its propriety than its singularity; and cannot but award that praise to the present production.

"*The Lark,*" a Duet, for two Voices; with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte. Written and composed by W. Fish. 2s.

This duet possesses much claim to our commendation. The melody is attractive, and the parts are combined with ingenuity. The passages are for the most part simple, and perfectly vocal in their construction; while the accompaniment displays tasteful conception, and mastery in arrangement.

A Sonata for the Harpsichord or Piano-forte. Composed by J. W. Holden. 2s.

We find in this sonata some pleasing ideas, and much address in connecting them. The passages are, perhaps, in some few instances, less free in their con-

struction than true taste will approve; but they for the most part possess considerable beauty, and the *tout-ensemble* will not fail to gratify the generality of hearers.

"*The Belper March and quick Step.*" Composed and dedicated to Lieut. Colonel Joseph Strutt, Major Broadbent, and the other Officers of the Belper Volunteers, by J. C. Sharp, 1s. 6d.

Though we cannot give this march and quick-step the praise of any striking originality, they are by no means destitute of merit. The subject of the former is bold, and the latter is conceived with vigour and animation. We must, however, notice, that some faults of combination appear in the score; for the first of which we will refer the composer to the second bar.

The celebrated Air of "The Lovely Maid," with variations for the Piano-forte. Composed, and dedicated to Mrs. Commun, by August Voigt. 2s.

Mr. Voigt has evinced much taste and ingenuity in these variations. They offer to the hand much useful execution; and the effect will be found grateful to every cultivated ear.

"*Love and Whiskey;*" a favourite Irish Air; sung by Mr. Johnston, in the Opera of the *Wife of Two Husbands*; arranged as a Rondo, for the Piano-forte, by Thos. Smith. 1s.

Mr. Smith has furnished, in this little effort, an agreeable exercise for the piano-forte. The passages are well disposed for the finger; and young pupils will not fail to derive from them much improvement.

ACCOUNT OF THE DISEASES IN LONDON, From the 20th of February to the 20th of March.

Admitted under the Care of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary.

	No. of Cases.		
RHEUMATISMUS	17	Morbi Infantiles	42
Catarrhus	43	Eruptiones chronicae	24
Pneumonia	2	Abortus	1
Hæmoptysis	1		
Scrophula	7		
Phthisis Pulmonalis	5		
Tussis & Dyspnœa	21		
Dysentery	3		
Erysipelas	7		
Diarrhœa	19		
Amenorrhœa	21		
Menorrhagia	2		
Hypochondriasis & Dyspepsia	13		
Hysteria	2		
Epilepsia	2		
Anasarca	11		
Atrophia	29		

In one of the cases of rheumatism, which was principally characterized by an inflexibility in the joints of the elbow and shoulder, electricity was recommended; but, as it happened not to be convenient for the afflicted object to have recourse to a trial of this remedy, an almost hourly use, during the day, of the *dumb bells* was substituted in its place. The wished-for effect has been produced; and the patient, after a short period of reluctant and painful exertion, has now recovered the free and easy use of his superior extremities.

Exercise

Exercise, and the warm bath, are, in fact, the appropriate and most efficient remedies in instances of rheumatical affection.

The cases of scrophula were treated simply as cases of constitutional relaxation and debility: When it appears externally, although more disgusting and offensive, it is less pernicious and less likely to be fatal than in the various modes of its clandestine operation. Seldom, on that account, should we make use of cutaneous applications, which can conceal the outward appearance of the disease only by driving it inwardly upon the brain, or other organs more immediately and essentially united with the principle of life. In this way it is, that in scrophulous patients mania, phthisis, or other visceral and equally dreadful disorders are so frequently produced.

Scrophula consists, not in a peculiar poison with which the fluids are impregnated, but, in the inheritance of a muscular fibre too feeble and relaxed. Of course, the violent evacuations formerly, and even now, too commonly made use of, ought to be excluded altogether from a share in the medical management of this disease. What can be a more prominent violation of even ordinary reason, than to think it were possible to improve or to restore the tone and vigour of the system, by the mean of unusual and extravagant purgations!

The Reporter is, by no means, disposed to the careless and unnecessary effusion of human blood; but in various cases of violent and obstinate catarrh, although they were attended with considerable feebleness, he has lately ventured to have recourse to *venesection*.

Weakness is not, in all cases, an insuperable argument against the propriety of bleeding. The arteries, whose contractile power has, from any cause, been unduly diminished, are not able, without difficulty and febrile uneasiness, to propel even their usual quantity of blood. Under such circumstances, they ought to be in some measure relieved from their burden by timely and moderate evacuations. The existence of a morbid plethora is not to be ascertained merely by the absolute mass of fluid, or even by its proportion to the space of the vessels which it occupies, but likewise by a circumstance, which perhaps has not yet been sufficiently attended to—the less or greater degree of power which, in any particular instance, they may possess, of urging, with unintermitting constancy, the tide of sanguineous circulation.

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The blood, whether it be in so great a quantity as to overload the vessels, or in so small, as not to afford a sufficient stimulus to their action, cannot fail to produce debility and its subsequent series of diseases. It is by many imagined, that what is called local bleeding is, in a multitude of cases, preferable to what is called general: in apoplexy, for instance, the pressure on the brain is supposed to be more expeditiously, as well as more effectually, relieved, by an operation on the jugular vein, than on one in either of the arms; in pleurisy, phthisis, or catarrh, by cupping or leaches on the breast or side affected than any where else.

When properly considered, however, the matter must appear in a different light. In fact, there is no such thing as *local* bleeding, if, by that term, be meant an evacuation from one part of the vascular system, without affecting, in the same proportion, every other. When a fluid is in a constant state of circulation through a round of vessels, of what consequence can it be from what portion of that circle any quantity of it be deducted.

When you drink out of a canal, through which flows a free and uninterrupted stream, in whatever place the draught be taken, it must equally affect the level of its surface, and the impetuosity of its course.

It ought, however, to be observed, that in the diseases of infants and old persons, hooping cough for instance, in the one, and dyspnoea or cyanche trachealis in the other, by the application of leaches to the chest or throat, the expenditure of the vital fluid may, with greater convenience, be accurately adjusted to the exigency of the case.

The disease last in the list arose evidently from an unhappy addiction to undue stimuli.

It is a notion entertained by the vulgar, and patronised too generally by illiterate and ill-educated members of the medical profession, that those drams which go by the denomination of *cordials*, are proper and necessary, even for the health and security of females in the condition of pregnancy. No doctrine can more precisely be opposite to the fact. Under such circumstances, on the contrary, all means ought to be made use of to promote and secure an uninterrupted state of the most perfect mental and corporeal tranquillity. Every thing should be carefully withdrawn, that is calculated to agitate or to excite.

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By an ignorance of, or an insufficient regard to, this important truth, thousands of women and children are diurnally destroyed.

Intemperance is a *relative* thing. There are situations, in which more than one glass of wine ought to be considered as a *debauch*.

To the constitution of man, artificial and unnecessary incentive is injurious; to that of woman, incalculably more so; and to that of one in the predicament above alluded to, it involves the almost inevitable mischief of *two-fold* destruction.

J. REID.

Southampton-row, March 26, 1804.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS, *In March, 1804.*

IN the course of the month of March, the anxiety of the people for the restoration of the King's health has been gradually alleviated. It is, now, almost entirely at an end, by his Majesty's complete recovery. Those difficulties have already ceased, which his indisposition put in the way of the dispatch of the public business: his assent has been given by commission to several bills in Parliament: his signature has been prefixed to different military appointments, and other acts of government to which his sign-manual was necessary: and he has been, for a considerable part of the month, in such convalescence, as to have had interviews respecting the great affairs of the State, with some of his chief ministers.

Government meanwhile continues its preparations with incessant vigilance, to resist any foreign invasion. An embargo, with what precise views was uncertain, detained merchant-ships bound for the North, in our ports, for some part of the month. The French and Dutch ports, are, now, more closely than ever, blocked up: and, a plan has been proposed by Mr. Richard Phillips, and is about to be carried into effect, for filling up those ports, at least in part, with stones, and with the hulks of old vessels, so as to make it difficult, if not impossible, for even any sort of ships or small craft, that can be armed for invasion, to make their way out of them. It has been conceived, that, since harbours are, in many instances, ruined by tides and currents of the sea, the deposition of sand from rivers, earthquakes, and other natural accidents; the same effect may be accomplished by artificial means, by those who are masters of the exterior sea. It is, in most places, but a point, comparatively, of a narrow channel, that is to be filled up: and the agitation of sea which laps a mole, and reduces it to a pile of rubbish, generally tends to augment a sand-bank, or any similar obstruction that is once begun in

a port. Besides, to block up the ports of France and Holland, if this can, indeed, be effected, by artificial sand-banks and sunken rocks, would more effectually cripple the power of our enemies, would reduce them more certainly to an absolute inability of invading our territory, rivaling our commerce, or coping with our ships of war, than if we could burn half the towns in France, and slay, without loss to ourselves, one or two hundred thousand of the fighting men: and, therefore, if the purpose can be certainly achieved, there is no expence nor toil, at which its consequences would not be cheaply earned.

Sir *Sidney Smith* is now stationed off Flushing; and has moored his own ship in a situation the most favourable to the annoyance of the enemy, and which shews, that he has resolved to omit nothing that the most heroic gallantry can perform in order utterly to destroy any force which they may endeavour to send out from that port. Lord *Nelson*, still keeps his station off Toulon; and is perfectly master of the entrance into that port. His last letters announce the capture of some small ships from the enemy. The *Mermaid* and *Atalanta* frigates, have sailed, as a convoy, with a fleet of merchant-ships, for the West Indies. Notwithstanding the numbers of our cruizers, and the force and judicious distribution of our squadrons; the coasting trade of this country has been, lately, much annoyed by privateers from France and Holland, between Dungeness and Beachy Head. The news from *Ceylon* represent the condition of the British Government in that island, as continually more and more perilous. The troops of Candy have descended, in great force, to the very sea-coast. They besiege those principal posts of the settlement where our countrymen are to make their last stand. There is even danger, that the Governor and those who are with him may have been

been reduced to the last extremity, before the troops which we know to have been sent out, or other succours from Madras, could arrive to their relief.

The following statement of the present strength of the British navy, was communicated by one of his Majesty's ministers, upon a late occasion, in the House of Commons. The ships, frigates, and sloops of war now in commission, are 411: the small craft employed on the British coast, are 602: the small craft on the Irish coast, 137: in addition to these, the East India Company supplies 20 ships, and the Trinity House, 10, for the defence of the Thames: 373 vessels are now in a progress of being armed and otherwise equipped for sea, with the utmost dispatch. The number of the seamen in actual service, is 77,002: the marines are 11,97.

Several debates of no small keenness and importance, arose, during the month of March, in the two Houses of Parliament.

On the 1st, the question for the Speaker's leaving the Chair, in the House of Commons, that the House might go into a Committee, on the Bill to consolidate and amend the several laws relating to Volunteers, was warmly and eloquently opposed; and a long contention of arguments ensued. Mr. Francis, Colonel Crawford, Admiral Berkeley, Mr. Fox, Mr. Windham, and Mr. Pitt were the principal speakers in this debate. The farther progress of the bill was opposed on the pretence, that its tendency was, to impose new, unforeseen, and intolerable restraints upon the volunteers; and yet, that it would not tend to provide the country with an effective force the most suitable for its actual defence against invasion. Captain Markham replied, with great spirit to some censures of the manner in which the naval defence of the country is managed; and endeavoured, with some plausibility, to evince, that it is even better adapted, than that of the late war, for the effectual baffling of all that is attempted or menaced by the enemy. The question for a Committee of the House on the Bill, was carried.

On the same day, a debate on the Bill for the Restriction of the Bank of Ireland from making payments in coin, was opened in the House of Peers, by Lord King. His Lordship represented the measure renewed in the Bill, as having already been pernicious to the trade of Ireland. To this source alone, he strove to trace the origin of the present disadvantage to which Ireland is subject in

the Exchange of money with England and other countries—the decline of trade and manufactures in that island—and the extensive subversion of commercial credit both within Ireland, and in the intercourse between Irish merchants and their foreign correspondents. Lord Caernarvon and Lord Grenville adopted and enforced the same opinion. It was ingeniously opposed by Lord Hawkesbury and the Lord Chancellor, who endeavoured to shew, that, under the restriction, in former years, the Bank of Ireland had issued its notes with the most commendable good faith and discretion; and that no evils could result from renewing the restriction which would, in any degree, counterbalance its utility in the present general circumstances of the Empire.

The same subject came under discussion in the House of Commons, on the 2d of March. The evils of the restriction were eloquently stated by Mr. Foster and Mr. George Ponsonby: its necessity was, on the other hand, well urged by Mr. Cerry.

An enquiry from Mr. Grey respecting his Majesty's indisposition was answered from the Ministerial Bench in language intimating his rapid convalescence to a state of health, in which he would easily discharge all the accustomed functions of royalty.

The new schedule of the duties payable at the Custom-houses in the ports of Ireland were the subject of consideration in the House of Commons, on the 3d. Several alterations have been made, accommodating that scale of duties, somewhat better than in the former schedule, to the general interests of the trade of the United Kingdom.

On the 6th, Sir John Wrottesley, in the House of Commons, moved for a Committee to enquire into the causes of the late insurrection in Dublin. He argued, that the Government had been, to a criminal degree, negligent of the measures fit to prevent that dangerous out-breaking of rebellion; and stated, in particular, among other things, that, almost at the critical moment, the Lord Lieutenant's secretary, Mr. Marsden, had made very light of the whole affair. Mr. Canning supported the motion with great earnestness. But, it was strenuously opposed by Lord Castlereagh, and Mr. Secretary Yorke; and was, in the end, rejected.

On the 10th, the enquiries from ministers, respecting the state of his Majesty's health,

health, were renewed, in the House of Commons, by Mr. Grey; in the House of Peers, by the Earl of Fitzwilliam. The answers were so satisfactory respecting the King's recovery, as to leave no room for the proposition of any new measure in Parliament, relative to the supreme functions of the Executive Government.

On the 14th, Mr. Creevey proposed an enquiry into the conduct of the British Government, and its servants, towards the native inhabitants of the island of Ceylon; representing, with a full detail of particulars, that it had been highly inconsiderate and unjust. But, he failed to persuade the House, that it ought to yield to his motion.—Mr. Francis moved, the same day, and with no better success, for an enquiry into the origin and justice of the present war with the Mah-rattas.

But the most important motion of enquiry that has been lately made, was that proposed by Mr. Pitt, relating to the Naval Defence of this country. He represented the strength and activity of the Navy to be, now, considerably less, than in the late war. He complained that there was in particular, a great deficiency in those small armed vessels, which must naturally be the fittest to cope with the gun-boats of the French. He lamented the want of due activity in the dock-yards, and the neglect of the convenient policy of having ships of war built by the merchants, upon commission. The distribution of the squadrons, the general system of the operations of the fleet, the manner in which the Navy is now supplied with seamen and marines, but especially the state of the naval defence of the coast, and the tone and tenor of the conduct of the Admiralty, were reviewed, in his speech, with strong and pointed censure. Mr. Tierney defended the present administration of the Navy; and represented the whole naval force of the Empire now to consist of not fewer than 1500 ships of war. Sir C. M. Pole zealously represented the present plan of our naval operations offensive and defensive to be the best adapted of any that a professional seaman could well imagine, for successful opposition to the force and designs of the enemy. Sir Edward Pellew gave a similar opinion; and informed the House that within every three weeks, the ships of war under his command, on the station he lately occupied had been relieved regularly; and that gun-brigs and other such vessels as now formed the

blockade of the port of Boulogne were much fitter than any smaller ones to act successfully against the French gun-boats. He even added, that he thought it impossible for any French force sufficient to make a descent on the British or Irish coasts, to escape across the Channel, undiscovered by the English squadrons, as these are now distributed, and maintained in active vigilance. Mr. Sheridan zealously vindicated the conduct of the Earl of St. Vincent's at the head of the Admiralty; and pronounced a very high eulogy on the vigour and integrity with which that illustrious nobleman has suppressed peculation and embezzlement in different departments of the naval service; as well as on the energy, the vigilance, the comprehensive and discerning professional judgment with which he has managed the equipment and the distribution of the fleets, convoys, and cruizers, and on his care not only to supply by new equipments, the constant waste of war and navigation, but still, likewise, to increase the force of the Royal Navy, and the numbers of its shipping. Mr. Fox cordially joined in the praises of Lord St. Vincent's, but was not averse from an enquiry, the result of which could not, in his judgment, fail to crown that nobleman's character with new honours. Mr. George Ponsonby called, also, for an enquiry. Many other members spoke in the debate; and it was continued to great length. The Chancellor of the Exchequer spoke strenuously against the motion. The House at last, divided on the question. Not fewer than 130 voted with Mr. Pitt; but his motion of Enquiry was rejected by a majority of 201. There was a felicity in the choice of this question, inasmuch as it was almost the only one on which the friends of Mr. Fox and those of Mr. Pitt could divide together against the Administration, without any very conspicuous dereliction of the principles upon which they had been before in mutual hostility between themselves. It was observed, that, in this instance, not only Mr. Sheridan, but also the other servants of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, gave their votes with the Administration.

FRANCE

Has been lately the scene of events which shew its Consular Government not to be as yet in a state of full stability. The Jacobins, the surest guardians of the republican establishments have been almost dissipated and annihilated as a party, by the general abhorrence of their revolutionary

tionary excesses, and by the institution of the Consular Authorities. By the amnesties to the emigrants, many sincere royalists were restored to France. Moreau, and all those officers who, not being Bonaparte's creatures, saw themselves excluded by his supremacy from advancement agreeable to their wishes, were, of course, induced to desire a new change of government; and when they considered the old attachments of the people, and the example of England in the seventeenth century, could imagine no change so likely to satisfy the majority of the French Nation, and to build up their own fortunes on a sure foundation, as one that should restore the regal dignity and the Family of the Bourbons. Among the exiles to whom all amnesty was denied, or who, in their zeal for their King, and their abhorrence of Bonaparte, scorned to accept the Consul's favour, were not a few persons of distinguished ability, indefatigable in intrigue, impatient of revenge, sanguine in hopes, and therefore incessantly labouring to overturn, by their correspondence, the Consular power, and to reconcile the minds of the French People to a restoration of their old rulers. The burthens and losses of the present war, and the ridicule of eternal threats and preparations ending in nothing, have considerably diminished that popular enthusiasm in France for Bonaparte which arose from his successes in Italy, the only theatre of his martial glory—and from his giving peace to the nation at a time when it was absolutely sick of the beggary, the desolation, the oppression of military adventure and of conquest. In this state of feelings, parties, opinions, and interests, in France, that which was naturally to be expected has taken place. A conspiracy to dethrone the First Consul has been detected. Pichegru and some other exiles, who had secretly passed to France from England and other surrounding countries, have been seized at Paris in suspicious situations, such as it is imagined that they would scarcely have put themselves into if they had not been in plots against the Government. General Moreau, and various other persons never accused till now of treason against the Revolution, have been taken and put in confinement, as accomplices in the same designs. The treachery of persons who were in the conspiracy had betrayed it to the spies of the

First Consul and his Ministers. The seizure of the papers of those persons against whom the information was given, is said to have told more: and a good deal has been extorted by examination from the men under accusation and in confinement. A plot of the most heinous intentions is said by the Ministers of the Consular Government to have been thus seasonably discovered. But it is, on the other hand, loudly alledged by the friends of Moreau and Pichegru, that the whole accusation is a fiction of the Government for the ruin of men whom the First Consul dreaded, and found a suitable moment to destroy, on pretence of their being in a conspiracy against him. A third party affirm that the conspiracy is in part real; that the persons accused are, in general, privy to it; but that they have been ensnared by pretended accomplices, who were, in truth, the spies and decoys of the Government; that they had not intentions nearly so bold and guilty as those which are now attributed to them; and that, if put to death, they will perish, not upon fair, substantial evidence, but upon suspicions and pretences, which, however, are not at bottom entirely in the wrong. Lavallee, Laborie, and several of those who are named by the Government as being in conspiracy, and proscribed for seizure or death, are said to have escaped to London. Within a short time before the conspiracy was detected, most of the officers who had been promoted to eminent command under Moreau, or upon his recommendation, were removed from their appointments.—Public expectation at Paris is now turned with great anxiety toward the issue of the trials of the conspirators. As the trial by jury is now under suspension in France, it is not supposed that they will be suffered to escape, if the Government can find advantage in their death.

In the mean time, the preparations for the invasion of this country are much increased in all the ports of France and Holland. There are said to be not fewer than twelve hundred armed vessels ready at Boulogne only. At other ports the preparations are believed to be proportionately great. At Toulon, at Brest, at every port of France and Holland, armaments are said to be in readiness to sail, as soon as they may escape out with any prospect of eluding or defeating the blockading squadrons.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of February, and the 20th of March, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.

ALDERSON, Christopher, Beechley, grocer. (E. and T. Dawes, Angel court, Throgmorton street)
Allan, John, 10p. Jewry street, victualler. (Lewis, New square, Minster)
Beetham, W. S. Furnival's inn court, printer. (Beetham, 6, Bonverie street)
Bull, Thomas, Broad street, Bristol, brandy merchant. (Blandford and Sweet, Inner Temple)
Redd, Amphas, Aldermanbury, warehouseman. (Hurd, King's bench walk, Temple)
Beck, John, Workington, wine merchant. (Bacon, Southampton street, Covent Garden)
Bulgin, William, Bristol, printer and bookseller. (Shawe, New Bridge street, Blackfriars)
Black, George, and Alexander Stephen, Rush lane, dealers in coals. (Harman, Wine office court, Fleet street)
Berry, William, Oakham, apothecary. (Rigge and Merrifield, Carey street)
Blowers, John, Halfpenny, shopkeeper. (Tarrant and Moule, Chancery lane)
Battinson, Richard, and Samuel Wade, Manchester, merchants. (J. and R. Willis, Warrford court)
Bury, William, jun. Filton, clothier. (Luxmoore, Red Lion square)
Crooke, James, Colne, cotton manufacturer. (Ellis, Curator street)
Collins, Thomas, Crediton, forge maker. (Darke, Princes street, Bedford row)
Davis, Benjamin, Chatham, money scrivener. (Fowell, Essex street, Strand)
Dunkin, John, Redcross street, rectifier. (Martin, Vintner's hall)
Edwards, William, New Bond street, goldsmith and jeweller. (Nest n. Maddox street)
Etches, James, Davenport, mercer, trading in the firm of Etches and Poole. (Wainwright, Hare court, Temple)
Englin, Sarah, Charing cross, hosiery. (Hodgson, Charles street, St. James's)
Evans, Henry, Cal e, clothier. (Sandys, Horton, and Trevenen, Crane court, Fleet street)
Fell, Joseph, Whitby, ropemaker. (Roffer, Kirby street, Bolton Garden)
Fallon, Thomas, Bishopgate street within, pewterer. (Jones, Lord Mayor's Court office, Royal Exchange)
Gourey, Daniel, Moorfields, broker. (Chester, Melina place, Wellininde road)
Heiketh, George Gaskell, Manchester, grocer. (J. C. and C. Jackson, Wallbrook)
Hindley, Thomas, and Samuel Cooling, Manchester, calico manufacturers. (Bewit, Manchester)
Hunt, Walter, Putney, grocer. (Luckett, Basinghall street)
Hopwood, Thomas, Ruchdale, plumber. (Battye, Chancery lane)
Haynes, Thomas, Oundle, nursery and seedsman. (Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Symond's inn)
Johnson, Thomas, Leicester, carpenter. (Taylor, South-aston buildings)
Jerkinson, Richard, Pecklington, money scrivener. (Croft and Moore, Salisbury road, Strand)
Kinlebury, Daniel, Exeter, factor. (Flahman, Ely place)
Knight, William, Tunbridge Wells, banker. (Blandford and Sweet, King's Bench walk, Temple)
Leeming, Thomas, of Preston, John Myres of Cleckheaton, and William Chapman, of Preston, worsted manufacturers. (Evans, Thavies inn)
Lloyd, Thomas, Biliter square, merchant. (Kayll, Tower royal)
Liptrap, John, and Samuel D. Liptrap, Whitechapel, distillers. (Druce, Billiter square)
Leonard, Charles, West Bromwich, ironmaster. (Egerton, Gray's inn square)
Lawton, William, and William Byron, Lincoln, drapers. (Island, Raguet court, Fleet street)
Lawton, James, Dabernis in Saddleworth, shopkeeper. (Battye, Chancery lane)
Martin, Thomas, Birmingham, and Thomas Nicholls, trading at Birmingham in the firm of Martin and Co. and at Stone, in the firm of Nicholls and Co. (Constable, Symond's inn)
Martindale, John, New Bond street, wine merchant. (Dewbery, Conant street)
Mathews, William, Long lane, Southwark, vellum and parchment maker. (Roche, Nicholas lane, Lombard street)
McCabe, Edward, Broad street, Bloomabury, hat maker. (Fothergill and Savage, Old Broad street)
Martine, Richard, Westhall, Whittington, grazier. (Hurd, King's Bench walk, Inner Temple)
Murray, Samuel, Ruffell court, bookseller. (Cobb, Clement's inn)
Moss, Thomas, Manchester, and Peter Lunn, of Eccles, calico manufacturers. (Ellis, Curator street)
North, William, Dewsbury, covered manufacturer. (Sykes and Knowles, Ruffell court)
Nash, Isaac, Brit. L. Cooper. (James, Gray's inn square)
Pearl, John, Chappinham, clothier. (Sandys, Horton, and Trevenen, Crane court, Fleet street)

Prince, William, Stockport, cotton spinner. (Edge, Inner Temple)
Powis, Richard, Grosvenor mews, veterinary surgeon. (Robinson, Charter house square)
Powditch, George, Liverpool, master mariner. (Atcheson, Audin friars)
Powell, William, Broad street, St. Giles's, linen draper. (Swaine and Stevens, Old Jewry)
Potts, Lawrence, Brincol, cutler. (James, Gray's inn square)
Rutt, Thomas, Dalton, stock broker. (Walton, Girdler's hall, Basinghall street)
Read, Amphas, Aldermanbury, warehouseman. (Hurd, King's bench walk, Temple)
Rawings, Thomas, Gloucester, mercer. (James, Gray's inn square)
Richardson, Sylvester, Blackburn, grocer. (Clarke and Richards)
Riley, Samuel, Soyland, cotton spinner. (Gleadhill and Payne, Lotbury)
Robinson, Nathan, of the Pagoda, Southwark, tanner. (Perings, Laurence pountney hill)
Rofs, Alexander, and John Ogilvie, Argyle street, army agents. (B. and R. Shawe, Tudor street, Blackfriars)
Stewart, Robert, and William Stewart, Manchester, merchants. (Kay and Renshaw, Manchester)
Stone, George, Gosport, Shoemaker. (Tarrant and Moule, Chancery lane)
Speed, George, Blackman street, stable keeper. (Collyer, Great East Cheap)
Sotherd, John, Coningsby, brewer. (Wilson, Castle street, Holborn)
Shipley, Thomas, Walcot, coachmaker and cornfactor. (Bleakdale and Alexander, New inn)
Solomons, Isaac, Osborn place, Whitechapel, insurance broker. (Aubert, Symond's inn)
Savery, Thomas, Southorpe, miller. (Geldart, Holborn court, Gray's inn)
Thompson, Charles John, Goswell street, silversmith. (Smealey, Alderigate street)
Treadale, William, Manchester, cotton broker. (Rutherford, Bartholomew close)
Thompson, William, and Percival Barker, Dean street, Southwark, merchants. (Wadell, Barlow, and Grosvenor, Audin friars)
Wheeler, Joseph, Hampstead, victualler. (Denton, Field court, Gray's inn)
Wardell, George, Mansel street, Goodman's fields. (Evitt and Rixon, Haydon square, Monroie)
Wilton, John, Nantwich, timber merchant. (Wilson, Crown office row, Temple)
Wilde, James, Dale in Saddleworth, clothier. (Battye, Chancery lane)
Watkins, John, Northmoor, butcher. (Edmonds and Son, Exchequer Office of Pleas, Lincoln's inn)

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Allen, Henry, Liverpool, merchant, April 30
Andrews, Henry, Eilend mealman, March 31, final
Beaulands, William, and Benjamin Beaulands, Bradford, woollapeters, March 26
Blunkhorn, William, and John Mufgrave, Foster lane, silk-weavers, March 20
Bevington, Samuel, Gracechurch street, merchant, April 12, final
Brooke, Francis, William Farrar, and Robert Rose, Basinghall street, warehousemen, separate estate of Brooke, March 20
Bax, Henry, Farningham, taylor, merchant, March 27
Bird, Joseph, Houndstitch, hatter, March 24
Blunt, Thomas, Goussing, money scrivener, March 27
Bradmont, Beaumont, Stanton, bookbinder, March 27
Bramhall, Richard, Sheffield, cutlers, and Patrick Bramhall, March 29
Baker, Jonathan, Upper Thames street, grocer, April 14, final
Bentfield, Bacon, Yarmouth, liquor merchant, April 7, final
Becks, Andrew Berkeley, Green street, Grosvenor square, upholster, March 17
Blakeman, Jeremiah, Limehouse, timber merchant, April 17, final
Burfield, William, Lancaster, shopkeeper, April 2, final
Boque, Peter, Whitefriars, builder, April 14
Burroughs, James, Chiswell street, hosiery, April 14
Chapman, John, Yarmouth, linen draper, March 24
Cowlinshaw, Charles, Asborne, grocer, April 21
Curteis, John, and John Stevens, Penryn, shopkeepers, March 3
Chinner, Thomas Oldham, Walfall, mercer, March 29
Copper, Thomas William, Pancras lane, warehouseman, April 13
Chivers, William, Newgate street, upholster, April 17
Duffin, Michael, and Henry Duffin, Stratford on Avon, linen drapers, March 27, final
Doran, Edward, and Archer Whiting, Long Acre, coach-makers, March 27
Domey, Christopher, Charles street, Natton Garden, jeweller, April 18
Dalton, James, Deptford, bricklayer, April 18
Edmundson, John, Carlisle, and Isaac Edmundson, Kew-wick, dyers, March 17

Elderton.

Elderton, John, Great Carter lane, oil and colourman, March 27, final
 Forbes, John, and Daniel Gregory, Aldermanbury, merchants, trading in the firm of Burton, Forbes, and Gregory, April 27, separate estate of Gregory, final and separate estate of Forbes, final
 Frazer, Henry, Nightingale lane, grocer, April 7
 Fish, John, (partner with James Nowlan) Newcastle on Tyne, soap maker, April 5
 Gouldsmith, Richard, New Bond street, embroiderer, April 7
 Gale, Isaac, Bradford, clothier, March 28, final
 Hallam, Edward, Bury, druggist, March 29
 Hewlett, Richard, Walcot, builder, March 20
 Holgate, George Thomas, Peasmarsh, Suffolk, farmer, March 20, final
 Hathway, Francis, Little St. Thomas the Apostle, broker, March 24
 Hurst, David, Lindley, cloth dresser, March 28
 Hollows, James, Goldsmith street, ribbon weaver, April 17, final
 Hounsell, John, Bridport, ironmonger, April 5, final
 Hopwood, David, Union street, St. Mary le bonue, grocer, April 10, final
 Harris, Francis, and Samuel Grove, Bristol, merchants, April 16
 Hall, Charles, Ellerton, horse jobber, April 19, final
 Herinshaw, Richard, Palace wharf, Lambeth, corn and coal dealer, April 14
 Ifdell, Nicholas, Hambleton, surgeon, March 26
 Kempson, Samuel, Fleet street, linen draper, April 17
 King, John, Coventry, innholder, April 7, final
 Lowe, Charles, jun. Bolton, miller, March 8, final
 Lund, William, Virginia street, builder, March 31, final
 Larkin, Charles, Rochester, coachmaster, April 28
 Lawton, William, Manchester, grocer, March 26
 Lloyd, John, Woolwich, victualier, March 27
 Longdale, Edward, York, linen draper, March 29
 Lickley, John, Newcastle street, hofier, April 7, final
 Maltby, Thomas, and George Maltby, Size lane, merchants, April 10
 Matthews, George, and Thomas Turnbull, Budge row, merchants, April 9
 Mous, John, Hampstead, cornchandler, April 24, final
 Middleton, Tho. Liverpool, cotton manufacturer, April 16
 Mercalfe, Thomas, Birmingham, factor, April 19, final
 Moss, John, Salisbury, ironmonger, April 10
 Mozley, Lewis, Liverpool, watchmaker, April 14
 Nowlan, James, (partner with John Fish, jun.) Newcastle on Tyne, soap boiler, April 5
 Naufan, Thomas, Manchester, warehousen, April 14

Owen, Robert, and William Mardle Houndditch, copper-smiths, April 14
 Peterfon, James, Stradbroke, tanner, March 27
 Perrins, William, Redworth, maltster, April 5, final
 Pourtales, Andrew, Paul, and Andrew George Pourtales, Broad street buildings, merchants, April 28
 Phillips, John, Eccles, fustian manufacturer, April 12
 Pycock, Theodosia, and Marmaduke Ward, Pycock Kingston on Hull, builders, April 7
 Russell, John, Moorfields, broker, April 21, final
 Richmond, John, Skerton, gardener and seedman, April 5, final
 Riches, George, Queen street, Cheapside, warehousen, April 10, final
 Rowland, Northy, and Peter Rowland, Great Coggeshall, blanket makers, April 11
 Robinson, Michael, Liverpool, money scrivener, April 17
 Sponder, William, Birmingham, dealer, April 11, final
 Shirreff, Alexander, Newman street, tailor, March 20
 Schlotel, Bartholomew, Mansion house street, merchant, March 31
 Spears, William, Rood lane, fish salesman, April 7
 Sykes, Richard, Cheapside, linen draper, May 11, final
 Sommervail, James, Liverpool, merchant, April 7
 Townsend, William, Bath, silversmith, March 20
 Townsend, Thomas, Bath, silversmith, and John Townsend, of Bathwick, victualier, March 20
 Thompson, Andrew, and Bartholomew White, Row lane, wholesale hofiers, trading in the firm of White and Co. March 24
 Tarn, William, Bishop Wearmouth, painter and glazier, March 19
 Toulmin, Oliver, Essex street, Strand, navy agent, April 10
 Thacker Anthony, Upwell, Ely, corn merchant, March 26, April 18, final
 Travis, Joseph, and Peter Nevill, Bolton le Moors, muslin manufacturers, separate estate of Nevill, April 13
 Tredwell, Henry, Wolvercot, yeoman, April 14, final
 Vandyck, Peter Dubbledeemuts, Arnold John Geyers Leuven, and Wynand Adriaen de Gruiter Vink, Circus, Minories, merchants, March 26
 Wicks, William, Middle row, Holborn, haberdasher, March 17
 Wilde, James, John Watts, and John Body, Upper Thames street, wholesale grocers, March 20
 Warren, Thomas, jun. Bury, shopkeeper, March 29, final
 White, William, (partner with John Jarvis) Southampton buildings, brandy merchant, March 24
 Wilton, Richard, Bread street, merchant, March 27
 Whitehead, Edward Charles, Witham, carpenter, April 24
 Wrighton, Daniel, Little Aine, flax dresser, April 10

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

On the 2d of March Mr. George Smart had another opportunity of shewing the excellence of his chimney-sweeping apparatus in extinguishing the fire in a flue. At No. 12, Gloucester Place, Camden Town, the kitchen chimney took fire, in a few minutes it raged with so much fury as to break the chimney-pot to pieces, and to threaten the destruction of the house itself; the heat indeed was so violent as to render the adjoining house in some danger. Mr. Smart's apparatus was sent up, and though the passage was in a great measure blocked up by the broken pieces of the chimney-pot, in the course of three or four minutes it completely extinguished and brought down all the foot. A fireman (from the Phoenix Office, we believe) accidentally passing at the time, was witness to the whole scene. With this apparatus Mr. S. has swept nearly 700 chimneys without the aid of any climbing boy, the whole work being performed by a man in the room from which the chimney rises. In the course of his progress he has met with fourteen instances only in which he has failed in the attempt.

MARRIED.

W. Costeker, esq. to Miss Mary Lyon, of Lambeth.

Mr. William John Galabin, printer of Ingram-court, to Miss Marchant, of Paradise-row, Illington.

Capt. Frederick W. Campbell, of the 1st regiment of guards, to Miss Jessie Caulfield, daughter of the late Wade Caulfield, esq.

Captain R. Curry, of the R. Navy, to Miss E. Blachford, daughter of Daniel B. esq. of Tooting.

Wm. Cooper, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Joanna Bridge, daughter of Cyprian B. esq. of Dover-court, Essex.

S. Batchellor, esq. of Bloomsbury-square, to Miss Shoolbred, youngest daughter of the late John Shoolbred, esq.

At St George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. R. Hodgson, rector of that parish, to Miss M. Tucker, fourth daughter of the late Col. Tucker.

Mr. T. Old, of Newington Place, to Miss Crefwell, of Kennington.

W. Haynes, esq. of the Strand, to Miss Taylor, of the Adelphi Terrace.

R. Boulton, esq. of Thorncroft, Surrey, to Miss Car. Shubrick.

F. Robertson, esq. to Miss L. Ross, of Boswell-court.

Mr. Spong, of High street, Bloomsbury, to Miss Simmons, of Mottlake.

Colonel

Colonel Elliott, of the Westminster volunteer cavalry, to Miss Lettsome, of Grove-hall, Camberwell.

Mr. J. Phillips, of Cobbett-court, Gracechurch-street, to Miss A. Hooper, daughter of the late Dr. Joseph Hooper, of Gloucester-row, Newington, Surrey.

At Ilington, N. Wathen, esq. of Stroud, Gloucestershire, to Miss M. Beardmore, second daughter of Joseph Beardmore, esq. of Canonbury.

T. Sedgwick, esq. of America-square, to Miss Davis, of Kennington.

Captain C. E. Y. Graham, of the 15th regiment of light-dragoons, to Miss M. Cooke, youngest daughter of the late G. J. Cooke, esq. of Harefield, Middlesex.

Mr. Davies, jun. merchant, of Gracechurch-street, to Miss Knaggs, of Peckham.

DIED.

At Camberwell, *Mrs. Fyshe*.

In York-street, Westminster, *Mr. J. Fitzmaurice*, printer.

At Newington-butts, *Mrs. Worsley*, wife of Mr. Worsley, linen-draper, in Cheap-side.

Mr. G. C. L. Jackson, son of Dr. Jackson, of Hanover-street, Hanover-square.

In Lamb's Conduit-street, in her 17th year, *Miss M. A. Larkins*, daughter of the late T. Larkins, esq. of Blackheath.

At Kensington, aged 68, *Mrs. Chace*, relict of the late R. Chace, esq.

In his 85th year, *Mr. De Craffo*.

At Lambeth, in her 25th year, *Mrs. Buckley*, wife of H. Buckley, esq.

In the Borough, *Mrs. M. Rowland*.

In his 73d year, *Mr. R. Perry*, builder, and many years resident in Perry's-place, Oxford-street.

Aged 17, *Miss Flanrey*, of Queen-square.

In Conduit-street, Hanover-square, in his 80th year, *Dr. Savage*.

At Kennington, in her 88th year, *Mrs. Warner*, widow of the late J. Warner, esq. of Hatton-garden.

In Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, *Mrs. M. Mackenzie*, wife of Captain J. Mackenzie.

At Greenwich, in the Royal Hospital, aged 80, *Lieutenant R. Kerr*, the oldest lieutenant in the service.

At Norwood, *Mrs. Rahtert*, wife of C. F. Rahtert, esq. of Great St. Thomas Apostle.

At Richmond, Surrey, *Mrs. M. Ellis*, widow, late of North-street, Westminster.

Aged 34, *Mrs. E. Thompson*, of Rotherhithe.

R. Dutton, esq. brother to Lord Shelburne, at Grenier's Hotel, in Albemarle street.

Mrs. Atwood, of Somerset-square, widow, formerly of Milverton, Somersetshire.

At Lambeth, *Mrs. Buckley*.

At Homerton, *Mr. J. Pycroft*, eldest son of J. Pycroft, esq. of Wantstead, Essex.

In Wimpole-street, *G. Crayford*, esq. He

shot himself, in a strong fit of mental derangement.

In his 25th year, *Mr. T. Phipps*, of Copthall Court.

Mr. G. Darby, of Coleman-street.

In her 41st year, *Mrs. Smart*, lady of R. Smart, esq. of Lamb's Conduit street.

At Enfield, *Mr. F. Ostliffe*, brewer.

Dr. Relpb, senior physician to Guy's Hospital.

At his house on the Clapham-road, of convulsion fits, which lasted three days, *T. Cook*, esq. formerly of Wood-street, Cheap-side.

Miss Juliana Penn, eldest daughter of Granville Penn, esq.

At his house in St. James's-square, March 19, in his 64th year, *His Grace the Duke of Roxburgh*, groom of the stole to the King, and lord lieutenant of the county of Roxburgh. Dying unmarried, that ancient title is at length become extinct. Lord Bellender is heir in part to the family-estate.—Further particulars in our next.

In Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, *Mrs. Beardsworth*, relict of the late J. B. esq. who died Jan. 27, 1803.

In an advanced age, *Mr. Saddington*, more than 60 years a respectable apothecary in Fleet-street, and formerly in the Common Council for the Ward of Farringdon Without.

Mr. John Rhynd, printer, of Ray-street, Clerkenwell, formerly of Hereford.

In consequence of the rupture of a blood-vessel, the Rev. *Henry Cox*, *Mason*, *M. A.* rector of St. Mary, Bermondsey, chaplain to Lord Onslow, founder of the Deaf and Dumb school, a celebrated and popular preacher, and author of several well-written, and well-delivered sermons. He has left a widow and a numerous family, but indifferently provided for.

At Hampstead, suddenly, *Mr. J. Roberts*, senior, the principal proprietor of the White Horse inn, Fetter-lane, and largely concerned in a great number of stage and mail-coaches.

At the house of her aunt, *Mrs. Delamare*, at Theobalds, Cheshunt, aged 33, *Mrs. Dauncey*, wife of P. D. esq. barrister.

Mr. Petchin, tobacco-manufacturer on Snow hill. Going down to his cellar to look after a pan of tobacco, over a large charcoal fire, and being overcome by the fume, in endeavouring to upset the pan, he fell into it, and was literally burnt to death.

In Abingdon-street, Westminster, *Mrs. A. Johnstone*, last surviving daughter of the late Dr. Pelham Johnstone.

At the Boar and Castle Inn, Oxford-street, *Lieut. T. Cumerford*, of the East London regiment of militia.

Mrs. Harrison, wife of T. Harrison, esq. of Gray's-inn-lane-road, St. Pancras.

In consequence of a fire which broke out in one of the bed-rooms of her dwelling-house,

house in Bond-street, Oxford-road, which raged with considerable fury for some time, before it was extinguished, *Mrs. Sealey*, an infirm old lady, who had been confined to her bed-room some time. She was burnt in such a dreadful manner as to cause her almost instantaneous death.

Aged 65, *Edw. Darby, esq.* of Bloxham, near Banbury. A few minutes after alighting from the Oxford coach in Ludgate-street, he was seized with a fit of apoplexy, and instantly expired.

At Brompton, the *Rev. C. Graham*, rector of Aston and Wotton, Herts; to which living he was presented by Paul Benfield, esq. to hold provisionally till one of the Rumbold family was capable of taking it.

Aged about 50, *Mr. Godwin*, an eminent goldsmith and jeweller in the Strand. On the morning of Feb. 30th, about 8, he went into the square of Somerset-house, and leaped down from the railing on the Eastern side, from a height of nearly 40 feet. Some workmen, who saw him in the act, took him up, and carried him into one of the offices of Somerset-house. His left leg, near the ankle, and his thigh, near the hip-bone, were broken, and he was otherwise much bruised. *Mr. Stanton*, the surgeon of the house, was immediately sent for, and bled him. He was just able to speak, and swallow a little wine and water. He was also able to tell his name, and in a few minutes expired. He had been for some days in a desponding way. He was a man of excellent character, and in good circumstances.

In Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, after a few hours illness, of an obstruction occasioned by indigestion, in consequence of coming to town in wet cloaths, *Charlotte Countess-dowager of Talbot*, born March 15, 1754, youngest daughter of Wills, first Marquis of Downshire, by the Lady Margaretta Fitzgerald, sister of the late, and aunt of the present Duke of Leinster. Her Ladyship was sister to the late Marquis of Downshire, and the Marchioness of Salisbury; and has left the present Earl Talbot, and his brother, the Hon. Mr. Talbot, her only children. She had come to town, from her villa in Cooper's-lane, leading from Potter's-bar to Northaw, for the purpose of chusing an elegant dress for the Queen's birth-day. Her excellent sense, distinguished accomplishments, and amiable manners, were such as must ensure lasting respect; and her death will occasion general regret.

At Chelsea, *Mr. Topner*, nearly 50 years footman to the King, and the person who prevented Margaret Nicholson from hurting his Majesty, when she made an attempt on his life at St. James's garden-gate, in the year 1786, and for which, though repeatedly solicited, he refused to accept any reward.

At Enfield, after a lingering illness, *Mr. Pike*, rope-maker, in the Curtain-road, opposite the Artillery-ground.

In Spring Gardens, *Edward Eliot Craggs*,
MONTHLY MAG. NO. 113.

Lord Eliot, Baron Eliot, of St. Germain's in Cornwall, and receiver-general of the Duchy of Cornwall. He was born on the eighth of July, 1727; was married on the 25th of September, 1756, to Catherine, daughter and heiress of Edward Ellison, esq. by whom he had issue, Edward, who died an infant; Edward-James, born in the month of July, 1758, and died in the month of September, 1797. He married, on the 21st of September, 1785, Lady Harriet Pitt, daughter of William, Earl of Chatham, by whom he had a daughter, born on the 20th of September, 1786. John, the present Lord Eliot, born on the 28th of September, 1761, married on the 8th of September, 1790, to the Hon. Miss Caroline Yorke, sister to the present Earl of Hardwicke—William, born on the 1st of April, 1766. Richard Eliot, esq. his Lordship's father, who used to be called Port Eliot, the name of his seat, to distinguish him from the Eliots of Scotland, was married in March, 1726, to Miss Harriet Craggs, daughter of the Right Hon. James Craggs, who was Secretary of State in the reign of King George I. by whom he had issue, the late Lord Eliot; also Richard, who died young—John, who died unmarried—Anne, who married Captain Bonfoy of the navy, by whom she was left a widow, and had a daughter who married the late Earl of Ely, by whom she was left a widow in 1783—Harriet, who married Pendocke Neale, esq. and died on the 27th of January, 1776—Catharine, now living unmarried—Augusta and Hester, who both died infants—Elizabeth, married to the present Lord Somers, and died on the 1st of January, 1784. The said Richard Eliot died in the year 1748, and his Lady in 1769. The late Lord came first into Parliament in the year 1747, for St. Germain's, for which he was again chosen at the general election in 1754, and again at the general election in 1761, and again in 1768, and a fifth time in 1774. In the year 1777, he was elected member for the county of Cornwall; and in the year 1780 he was again elected for the county of Cornwall; and in the year 1784 he was created a peer. In the year 1789, his Lordship, by his Majesty's permission, took the name and arms of Craggs. His father was many years receiver-general of the county of Cornwall, and when he died, in 1748, his son succeeded him; which place he held until his death. When Frederick Prince of Wales died, which was in March, 1751, the salary of this place was supposed to be about two hundred pounds per annum; in 1754, it was augmented to 500l. and in the year 1762 it was further augmented; but at this time it is supposed to be about 2000l. per annum. His Lordship was the patron of the boroughs of Liskeard, Gram-pound, and St. Germain's, all in Cornwall; and had a considerable interest in the county of Cornwall. In the month of January, 1760, he was made one of the Lords of Trade, in the room of Mr. Rigby, promoted,
and

and continued in that office until March, 1776, when he was succeeded by Mr. Eden, now Lord Auckland.

In Grosvenor Place, February 24, *Anne, Countess of Upper Ossory*, daughter of the late Lord Raveniworth, by Anne, only daughter of Sir Peter Delme, Lord Mayor of London. This lady was married on the 29th of January, 1756, to the present Duke of Grafton, by whom she had issue, Lady Georgiana, born in May, 1757, married in June, 1778, to John Smyth, of Heath, esq. Yorkshire, and who died in the month of January, 1799, leaving issue, George-Henry, Earl of Euston, born May 8, 1757; married, June 16, 1784, to Charlotte-Maria, daughter of the second Earl of Waldegrave, by the present Duchess of Gloucester, and by her has issue, four sons and four daughters, viz. Ipswich, Charles, William, and Hugh-George; Maria, Laura, Elizabeth, and Isabella; a son born in 1798, died in a few days; Charles, born in July, 1764, married Miss Mundy, who died in August, 1797, leaving one son, Charles-Augustus. His Lordship afterwards married Lady Frances Stewart, daughter of the Earl of Londonderry. In the month of March, 1769, the Duchess of Grafton was divorced from the Duke, by act of parliament, and in the same month she married the Earl of Upper Ossory, by whom she had two daughters, Lady Anne, born February 24, 1770, and Lady Gertrude.

Mrs. Lucy Cust, a maiden lady, and only remaining sister of the late Mr. John Cust, who was elected Speaker of the House of Commons in the year 1761, upon the resignation of the great Arthur Onslow, and continued in the chair until the year 1770, when he was succeeded by Sir Fletcher Norton. She was daughter to Sir Richard Cust, bart. by his lady, Anne, who was the daughter of Sir William Brownlow, bart. and sister to Lord Viscount Tyrconnel.

Lately, *the Right Hon. Richard Pepper Arden, Lord Alvanley*, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. His Lordship was a younger son of an ancient family, which possesses large estates in Yorkshire and Cheshire. He received his early education at a free-school in Yorkshire. He was sent thence to continue his studies at Trinity College, Cambridge. At that university, or at least in consequence of studying there, he obtained the private and convivial friendship of the Right Hon. William Pitt. He came early to the Temple, and, after the usual course of juridical study, was called to the bar. His diligence, and the liveliness of his genius, soon recommended him to practice in the Court of Chancery. His society was, at the same time, the delight of his private friends. He had fixed his residence in Lincoln's Inn, after finishing his studies in the Middle Temple; and it is said that he there lived on the same staircase with the late prime minister, and that they used

there to associate very much together.—

He had not been many years at the bar, when he contracted a suitable marriage with the daughter of Richard Wilbraham Bootle, esq. of Cheshire, an opulent member of parliament. The influence of his own and his Lady's family brought him early into the House of Commons. He naturally attached himself to his friend Mr. Pitt, upon the great crisis in administration after the American war; and he is said to have then had influence to bring an addition of six votes in the House to the side upon which he chose to range himself. His practice at the bar had, in the mean time, so increased, as to give him, though no favourite of Lord Thurlow in the Court of Chancery, very considerable respectability in the public estimation as a lawyer. By the zealous friendship of Mr. Pitt, he was promoted to the appointment of Master of the Rolls, upon the late Lord Kenyon's elevation to preside in the Court of King's Bench. He filled that important office with great credit to himself and much satisfaction to the public, till the era of Mr. Pitt's resignation. Among the changes which then ensued, he was advanced to the office of Chief Justice in the Court of Common Pleas. He was, at the same time, honoured with a peerage, by the title of Baron Alvanley, of Alvanley, in the county-palatine of Chester. In the Court of Common Pleas, his arguments and judgments have been such, as not a little to exalt the general esteem for his talents and learning as a lawyer. The Court has been in his time filled with suitors and with business; and his sentences, even in the most difficult cases, has given universal satisfaction. In the House of Commons he was distinguished for speaking with spirit, wit, and intelligence, rather than with commanding dignity. To his exertions as a speaker in the House of Peers, even dignity of manner has not been wanting. He has filled several eminent situations; and in all these, has been found more than equal to the duties of his place and to the expectations of the public. His conduct in private life has been uniformly upright and amiable. His death is lamented as a loss to his country. He is succeeded in the peerage of Alvanley by his eldest son.

At Little Holland House, *the Right Hon. Thomas Pitt, Lord Camelford*, of a wound which he received in a duel with Mr. Best.—He was the great grandson of the famous Thomas Pitt, who in India acquired the greater part of an ample independent fortune by the advantageous purchase of a diamond, which was sold in Europe, with great profit, to the Regent Duke of Orleans. His father was the nephew of the late Lord Chatham.—He himself was born about the year 1774. In his spirit and temper, when he was a boy, there appeared something, that, though vigorous and manly, was, however, peculiar and unmanageable. He was, therefore, in compliance

compliance with a predilection of his own, suffered to enter the royal navy, as a midshipman, at an early age. He was a seaman of an extremely adventurous spirit; and, by his eager choice, had the honour to accompany the late Captain Vancouver in a part of his voyage round the world—By a refractoriness and disobedience to orders, the result rather of a certain peculiarity of temper than of either badness of heart or want of understanding, he put Vancouver to the necessity of treating him with a severity of discipline which he would not endure. He then left the ship, and returned home by himself. Being employed in the navy afterwards, he had the misfortune to be driven to the rashness of suddenly shooting for mutiny a gentleman of the name of Peterson, in a case in which a person less peculiar and peremptory in temper might perhaps have found no occasion to resort to so fatal an extremity. The imprudence of this act was not acquitted without a strict trial before a court-martial. His Lordship, though honourably cleared of the charge of murder, did not from that time solicit farther employment in the navy. He has since resided chiefly in lodgings in London; and has been distinguished for eccentric boldness and intrepidity of spirit—for many acts of noble, but oddly irregular beneficence—for a love of frolic, and a passion for rational and scientific pursuits; at one time for uncommon dignity, good sense, and enlargement of sentiments; at another, for unreasonable positiveness; withal, for liberality of expence, without foolish vanity, or mad profusion; so that, on the whole, they who studied his character with the greatest attention, knew not well whether they ought most to admire his virtues and occasional rectitude of understanding, or to lament his dangerous eccentricities. He had considered the evidences of the truth of Christianity with no common care, and was at last, upon rational conviction, a believer.—He was, at the time of his death, earnestly prosecuting the experimental study of chemistry, under the direction of Mr. Accum. By bringing Mr. Horne Tooke into Parliament, for the borough of Old Sarum, he afforded occasion to Mr. Addington to procure a law to exclude men educated for the church out of the House of Commons. He was engaged in the duel in which he perished, by the malicious falsehood of a profligate woman. He was anxious, in his last agonies, for the pardon of his sins from God, and to acquit his antagonist of all guilt in the act of his death. The duel was fought early on Wednesday morning. He lingered in the anguish of death till Saturday, and then expired. The ball, entering the breast, had passed through the right lobe of the lungs, divided the spinal marrow, and lodged in the sixth dorsal vertebra. He had lived scarce thirty years.

Lately, *James Hare, esq.* M. P. eminent as a wit, a politician, a classical scholar, a man of taste and fashion; whose talents, as known to his friends, gave him among them the reputation of being one of the ablest men of this age. He was, as we have been informed, the grandson of the famous Bishop Hare; who was, in his earlier life, chaplain to John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough; who wrote, in defence of his patron, several important pamphlets in opposition—*impar congressus Achilli*—to the Conduct of the Allies, the Remarks on the Barrier-treaty, and the Examiners of Swift; who distinguished himself afterwards by proposing a new theory of the measures of the poetry of the Hebrews; and who, giving also an edition of the Comedies of Terence, was, with Pearce, on account of his Longinus, thus alluded to in the Satire of Young: “When churchmen Scriptures for the Classics quit;

Polite apostates from God's grace to wit.”

The grandson was educated at Eaton, where the quickness and early vigour of his genius made him eminent among his school-fellows, and impressed upon the minds of youths, since the most distinguished men of their time, a respect for his talents, and a delight in his society, which were never to be effaced. He came into the high and fashionable society of London, and into the bustle of political life, about the same period with Mr. Fox, the Earl of Carlisle, and those contemporaries of the same standing, whose names have been the oftenest mentioned in association with theirs. He was considered as the very flower and pride of the wits of the minority during the American war, and amid all the various subsequent fortunes of Mr. Fox's party. Even with the late Mr. Tickell, with Mr. Sheridan, and with all the wits of the Rolliad, he was esteemed, for wit, no inferior co-adjutor. He was an active friend to the party, in the famous contest for the representation for Westminster, and the subsequent scrutiny, both so prolific in exquisite *jeux d'esprit*. Yet, like the late Mr. Gibbon, he was withheld by some unaccountable whim or timidity from aspiring to the distinction of an orator in Parliament. But his talents for business were in such esteem, that, if his party had ultimately triumphed, he would undoubtedly have obtained eminent political employment. He obtained by marriage the affinity of a noble family. He was, to the last, the delight of his friend, and still capable of pouring out the treasures of genuine wit with native vivacity and ease. His wit was pointed, natural, free from the strainings and vulgarities of false taste, in short, pure Attic salt. He was much a favourite at Devonshire House. It is the common voice of those who knew him, that seldom has English society lost a man that was fitter to delight and to adorn it.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.•• *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

There are eleven sail of ships now fitting out in the river Tyne for the Greenland and Davis's Streights Whale and Seal Fishery; they are to be ready to sail with the first fair wind, after the first of next month.

Married.] At Newcastle, captain A. Pattinson, of the ship Hope, of Blythe, to Miss Milburne, of Newcastle.—Mr. J. Hewlett, of Brampton, to Miss M. Long, daughter of the late Mr. Long, surgeon.—Mr. G. Wallace, master of St. Nicholas Poor-house, to Miss M. Singleton.—Mr. J. Farrington, surgeon in the navy, to Miss M. Lindsey.—Mr. W. Ingo, flour-merchant, to Miss E. Pollard, of the Leaves.

At Berwick, Mr. R. Browne, sail-maker, to Miss E. S. Forster, only daughter of captain Forster.

At South Shields, Mr. R. Bulmer, of Monckton, to Mrs. Miller, relict of the late Mr. J. Miller, ship-owner.

At North Shields, Mr. T. Reay, ship-owner, to Miss E. Hogarth, daughter of the late Rev. J. Hogarth, vicar of Kirk Newton.

At Sunderland, Mr. W. Dunn, ship-carpenter, to Miss T. Armstrong.

At Earlsdon, Colonel Hughes, of the Royal Anglesea Militia, to Miss C. Grey, daughter of R. W. Grey, esq. of Backworth, Northumberland.

Died.] At Newcastle, aged 26, Mrs. Peele, of the Sandhill.—In his 40th year, Mr. G. Salkeld, master of the Queen's Head public house.—Aged 70, Mrs. Carnabie.—Mr. J. Watson, gardener.—Aged 86, Mrs. A. Jobling.—Aged 84, Mr. M. Marshall.—In consequence of a fit of apoplexy, T. Boynton, esq. captain in the Volunteer corps of Newcastle; universally respected and lamented as a man of inflexible integrity.

In Gateshead, Mr. J. Atkinson, clock and watch maker.

At Durham, in his 74th year, J. Leighton, esq.—Aged 55, Mr. H. Bradley, butcher.—Mr. W. Hall.

At Stockton, G. Hutchinson, esq. sen. banker, and raff-merchant.

At Alnwick, aged 82, Mr. G. Hindmarsh, father of Mr. J. Hindmarsh, tallow-chandler.

At Sunderland, Mr. J. Harcastle, sail-maker.—Mr. W. Stevenson, saddler.—In the bloom of youth, after a short illness, supposed to be derived from a slight cold, Mr. J. C. Proud, draper.—In the prime of life, Mr. R. Fairlam, ship master.—Aged 86, Mrs. M. Rankin, widow.

At Bishop Wearmouth, in an advanced age, Mrs. A. Jackson, daughter of the late J. Jackson, esq.—Mr. Forster, gardener.

He was a member of the ancient society of Free Gardeners of that place; and his remains were attended to the place of interment, by a large body of the brethren, in a solemn procession.

At Jedburgh, in Scotland, Mrs. Lindsay, wife of R. Lindsay, M. D.—Mr. Codd, late adjutant in the Roxburghshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

At Hexham, Mr. R. Whitfield, glove-manufacturer.

At North Shields, Mr. T. Thompson, shoe-maker.—Mr. Francis, painter and glazier.—Mr. H. Taylor, cabinet-maker.—Aged 78, Mr. S. Carlton, wine and spirit-merchant.

At South Shields, aged 27, Mr. A. R. Kirton.—Aged 72, Mrs. Beilby, a widow.

At Monk Wearmouth, aged 70, Mr. J. Bell, tailor.

At Berwick, aged 82, Mrs. Stirling.—Aged 85, Mr. J. Smart, cornmeter. His wife had died, only a few weeks before, aged 83.—Aged 82, Mrs. Stirling.

At Morpeth, aged 73, Mr. Dobson.—Aged 63, Mrs. Cuthell.—Aged 70, Mrs. Bennett.

At Dalsstone, suddenly, in the prime of life, Mr. R. Taylor, one of the partners in the new Brewery.—Aged 77, Mr. C. Grey.

At Wolsingham, aged 71, Mrs. M. Colling, widow of the late Dr. Colling.

At Haltwhistle, aged 72, Mr. C. Lowes, grocer.

At Warkmill, near Allendale Town, in his 59th year, Mr. J. Sparke.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Burdon, mother of Mr. Burdon, farmer, near Cleadon.—Aged 23, Miss Spearman, of Warton.

On March 4, at Springkell, in his 65th year, Sir William Maxwell, bart.

In his 47th year, Mr. J. Young, jun. of Sherburne House, near Durham. He was returning home from Durham election, where he had polled that day, in apparent good health, when he suddenly dropped down on Gilesgate More, and almost instantly expired.

Aged 83, Mr. T. Peacock, late a farmer near Sunderland.

At Causey Park, near Morpeth, W. O. Wallis Ogle, esq. lieutenant-colonel of the Northumberland Militia.

At Mile End, London, Mr. T. Metcalfe, ship-owner, formerly of Stockton.—The Rev. W. Bowley, rector of Thornton Watlas, near Bedale.

At Corbridge, in his 64th year, Mr. J. Walker.

At Ashford, in Middlesex, the Rev. B. L. Selater, vicar of Whittingham, Northumberland.

Mr. J. Murray, of Longhoughton, Northumberland.

umberland.—Miss J. Nicholl, of Haw End.
—In his 63d year, Mr. S. Smith, of Swainby, near Bedale.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

A more particular account and description of the Roman sacrificial vases found lately at Carlisle. (See our last Number.) These antiquities are of incalculable value, both from their extreme rarity, and from the elegance of the workmanship. The Latin name of the vase is *præfericulum*, and it is believed to have been appropriated to the purpose of holding the incense, &c. used in the sacrifice. Many that have been brought from Greece and Sicily are in high estimation with the curious, for the grace and elegance of the workmanship, and the beauty of the relief, in the ornaments. The Grecian vessels are principally of fine clay or bronze. The vases we are here treating of are supposed to be the first that have been ever discovered in Britain; as there is but one such a sculptured vessel among all the altars found in this country, and that is a beautiful Roman altar, discovered at Ellenboro', and which is now in the possession of Lord Viscount Lowther: The last mentioned altar has the following inscription: "*Genio loci, Fortunæ reduci Romæ æternæ, et Fata bona.*" It is particularly described by Cambden and Horsley, with a number of observations on the instruments sculptured on its sides, which instruments are the *præfericulum*, the patera, the axe, and the knife. The metal which the vases recently discovered are formed of, appears to be a composition of refined brass, capable of receiving a very high polish, and so very flexible that it allowed the artificer to form them remarkably thin. At the top and bottom of the vases, they have unquestionably been turned and finished in a lathe. As there is no accompanying altar or inscription, it is difficult to assign exactly at what time of the empire these sacred vessels were used. The only guide is the elegant sculpture of the handles, which consists of four tiers of groupes of figures, of admirable workmanship, and all apparently illustrative of the ceremonials of sacrifice. The uppermost represents two persons holding or preparing a cow or bullock for the act of sacrifice; the next a person taking hold of a bear for the same purpose; the third a priest attired in his robes, standing at an altar, and holding something on it; the lower one, which is the most beautiful, represents, on the one side, a man clothed in complete armour, holding a knife, as if about to sacrifice a sheep or a lamb, which another person below holds up for the same purpose; and on the other side stands the priest, with another knife or sword, attending the ceremony, &c. &c.

Married.] At Carlisle, Mr. J. Steele, tobacco manufacturer, to Miss Hodgson.

At Whitehaven, Mr. T. Millikin, rope-maker, to Mrs. E. Bell.—Mr. J. Steele, tobacco manufacturer, to Miss Hodgson.

At Workington, captain W. Robertson, of the brig *Heroine*, to Miss Fisher, of Embleton, near Cockermouth.—Mr. J. Fawcett, ship-builder, to Miss Wood.—Captain Tickel, to Miss Swan, daughter of Mr. J. Swan, inn-keeper, of Whitehaven.

At Stanwix, the Rev. M. Jackson, of Carlisle, to Miss A. Fawcett, formerly of Farnley, near Leeds.—Mr. T. Holiday, of Fangs, to Miss E. Graham, of Mockerkim, in the same parish.

Died.] At Carlisle, in the prime of life, Miss E. Clarke.—At an advanced age, Mr. W. Clarke, of the Hound and Hare public house.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Losh, widow of the late Mr. J. Losh, currier.—Aged 40, Mr. J. Pearson, jun. bricklayer.—Aged 78, Mrs. Smith.—Mrs. L. Latimer, widow of the late Mr. J. Latimer, calico printer.

At Keswick, aged 35, Mr. W. Dunglison, woollen manufacturer.—Aged 73, Mrs. Saunders, wife of Mr. J. Saunders, nurseryman.

At Kendal, aged 52, Mr. B. Hunter, wine merchant.

At Whitehaven, aged 41, Mr. J. Holgate, brother-in-law to Lady Morgan—Captain A. Adamson, of the ship *General Hunter*.—Mrs. Potts, wife of Mr. Potts, joiner.—Aged 45, Mr. T. Dickenson, currier.—In her 68th year, Mrs. S. Corkhill, wife of Mr. H. Corkhill, shoe-maker.—Aged 81, Mrs. Pendergrafs, widow.—In an advanced age, Mrs. Benn, relict of the late Capt. J. Benn.—In his 80th year, Mr. W. Scott.

At Workington, aged 56, Mrs. Fletcher, widow of the late Capt. R. Fletcher, of Maryport.—Aged 59, Mrs. Scott, of the Rising Sun public house.—Aged 38, Mrs. Walker, wife of Mr. J. Walker, pier-master.

At Harrington, aged 73, Mr. R. Askew, merchant.—Aged 27, Mrs. Udale, wife of Mr. J. C. Udale, pier-master of that port.

At Maryport, Mrs. R. Folder, and within the course of a few weeks after, her son Mr. W. Folder, and her sister Mrs. S. Scott.

At Penrith, at an advanced age, Mr. T. Wallace, keeper of the House of Correction.—In the prime of life, Mr. L. Wilkinson, master of the George inn.

At Cockermouth, in the prime of life, Mr. J. Wilson, hat manufacturer.

At Burghby Sands, aged 43, Mr. G. Hewett, attorney.

At Brampton, aged 80, Mr. W. Weightman, taylor, formerly of Carlisle.

At Wigton, in the prime of life, Mr. J. Irving, surgeon.

At Rottenton, near Whitehaven, aged 73, Mr. W. Walker.

At Garythwayte, in Brigham, in his 45th year, Mr. J. Wilson, a quaker.

At Warton, aged 67, Mrs. Fiske widow of the late Mr. R. Fiske, stone-mason.

At Dockwray, near Wigton, aged 74, Mrs. Milward.—Mrs. Sharpe, widow, of Thrustfield.

At Pardshaw, parish of Deane, in the prime of life, Mr. P. Rudd, taylor.

On the 19th of November last, at Anatto Bay, island of Jamaica, W. Gillmore, esq. merchant, formerly of Whitehaven.

At Douglas, isle of Man, aged 73, Mr. R. McAdam, pier-master of that port, and formerly of Whitehaven.

Lately, on his passage from the West Indies, Capt. Wilkinson, of the ship Rose, of Whitehaven.

At Wallace Town, county of Ayr, in Scotland, aged 110 years and 10 months, Jean George, formerly nurse to the late Earl of Eglington, from whose noble family she had enjoyed a pension ever since. She had never been afflicted with sickness or disease in her life, retained her faculties to the last, and died without a struggle. In her 47th year, she had a son, who is still alive.

YORKSHIRE.

Lately, at a garden at Swine, in Holderness, in the occupation of a Mr. Heffeltine, a few ancient silver and copper coins were found, turned up by the gardener, with his spade, one of which is precisely of the same kind as the one figured in the cuts of Roman coins, in Camden's *Britannia*, p. 95, No. xviii. and to which he alludes in his notes upon them, page 104, in the following words: "XVIII FLAVIUS CONSTANTINUS MAXIMUS AVGUSTUS, the great ornament in Britain, stamped this coin in Constantinople, as we are taught by these characters underneath, CONS with this GLORIA EXERCITUS; that is, *the Glory of the Army*, to curry favour with the soldiers, in whose choice in those days, and not at the disposal of the emperor, was the sovereign rule and government." It should be observed that the figures representing the head of Flavius, on one side, and two men in armour, with bows and spears in their hands, standing on each side two banners; on the other side, are remarkably legible, considering the very great antiquity of the coin, which is upwards of 1350 years old. There was formerly an abbey at Swine; a circumstance which may probably account for the discovery of ancient coins in that parish.

Forty-one large vessels are now fitting out at the port of Hull for the Davis's Streights and Greenland Whale and Seal Fisheries, for the ensuing season.

Married. At Whitby, Mr. T. Webster, printer, to Miss Dobson.

At Hull, Mr. D. Boileau, merchant, to Miss S. M. Buckton, of Kirkella.—Mr. T. Escreet, to Miss Etherington.—Captain T. Bell, of the ship Retrieve, to Miss Bell, of Thorne.—Mr. R. Hammond, painter, to Miss A. Walker, of Drypoole.—Mr. J. S. Harrison, merchant, to Miss A. Hugall, of Scarborough.

At York, Mr. Pindar, cordwainer, to Miss J. Gibson.—Captain Locke, brother of the

late Mr. M. Locke, law-stationer, to Miss H. M. Hardisty.

At Thirsk, Mr. Holdstock, land-surveyor, to Miss Nelson.

At Leeds, Mr. W. Rushworth, merchant, to Miss Brooke, of Upper House, near Hightown.—Mr. J. Brooke, jun. merchant, to Miss Bramley, late of Carlton House.

At Sheffield, Mr. W. Malcham, to Miss M. Wheatcroft, Mr. J. Birtles, scissorsmith, to Miss E. Brittlebank.—Mr. J. Greaves, brads-founder, to Miss Fletcher, of Rotherham.

At Knarethorpe, Mr. Webster, merchant, to Mrs. Cooper, widow of the late Mr. Cooper, grocer.

In London, Mr. Quin, surgeon, of Hull, to Miss E. Robley.

At Rotherham, Mr. J. Greaves, factor, of Sheffield, to Miss Fletcher.

At Kippax, Lieut. Col. Wood, of the 8th regiment of light dragoons, to Miss H. Bland.—The Rev. R. Thorpe, of the parish of Egton, to Miss N. Wilson, of Sleights.

At Rippon, H. Reynard, esq. to Miss Elwick, late of Anderby House.

At Beverley, Lieut. Leadham, of the Beverley volunteers, to Miss Owlaby.—Mr. J. Leavens, surgeon, to Miss Kelly.

At Burlington, Mr. F. White, printer, to Miss Thompson, milliner.

At Patrington, Mr. J. Featherstone, surgeon, to Miss Hingham.

At Richmond, the Rev. T. Snell, LL.B. fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, to Miss B. Cooke.

At Howden, Edw. Blythe, esq. of Cotnesh, to Miss Blanchard, daughter of Rob. Blanchard, esq. of Belby, and niece of R. A. Athorpe, esq. of Dinnington.

Died. At York, in her 75th year, Mrs. Barnard.—Aged 79, Mrs. Abbey, wife of Mr. H. Abbey, joiner, &c.—In her 78th year, Mrs. Finling.—Aged 72, Mr. T. Kilvington, taylor.—Aged 66, Mrs. El. Willans.—Mr. J. Standish.—Aged 35, Mrs. Staveley, wife of Mr. Staveley, governor of York Castle.

At Hull, aged 79, Mrs. A. Barton, relict of the late Mr. J. Barton, wine merchant.—Aged 28, Mr. J. Wilkinson, grocer.—Aged 69, Mr. J. Martin.—Very suddenly, aged 84, Mrs. M. Wilkinson.—Aged 56, Mr. T. Parkin, coasting ship broker.—Lieut. Rollings, of the second regiment of Warwickshire militia.—Aged 57, Mrs. Hudson, relict of the late Mr. J. Hudson, organist at Trinity church.—Aged 81, Mr. L. Newton, many years sword-bearer to the corporation.—Aged 23, Mrs. Trumble, wife of Mr. S. Trumble, hair dresser.—Aged 69, Mr. W. Bartlett, cork-cutter.—Aged 67, Mrs. Wheat, wife of Mr. Wheat, brush manufacturer.

At Halifax, Mr. T. Shaw, attorney.

At Whitby, Mrs. Dor. Ripley, widow of the late Mr. Joshua Ripley, builder, a well-known

known local preacher in the societies of the Wesleyan methodists.—At an advanced age, Mr. C. Webster, baker.

At Leeds, Mr. W. Long, late a linen draper in Pomfret.—In her 80th year, Mrs. Hotham, a maiden lady.—Aged 61, Mr. J. Flintoff, of Raley Fell, in the county of Durham.—Aged 65, Mr. R. Clarke, wharf-inger, &c.

At Sheffield, Mrs. Motteram, relict of the late Mr. Motteram, hatter.—Mr. G. Booth, shoe-maker.—Mr. J. Wood, grocer. He was suddenly seized with a violent convulsive fit, in which he rolled from his bed, and instantly expired.—Mrs. Walker, wife of Mr. Walker, tinman.—Aged 83, Mr. P. Hinchcliffe, the oldest publican in the town.—Aged 82, Mrs. Hawkesworth, widow of the late Mr. J. Hawkesworth, file-smith.—Mr. R. Kippax, merchant.—Mr. W. Taylor, carpet-manufacturer.

At Scarborough, aged 84, Mr. G. Simpson, formerly a butcher.—Aged about 50, Mrs. Hudson, of Hepworth, and widow of the late Mr. R. Hudson, formerly a brazier of Scarborough.—Aged about 60, Mrs. Esthill.

At Doncaster, Mrs. Bennett, wife of Mr. Bennett, a master taylor.—Aged 59, Mrs. Chambers, wife of Mr. Chambers, shoe-maker.—Aged 33, Mr. Westby, shoe-maker.

At Rotherham, aged 61, Mr. Ball, attorney.

At Barnsley, Mr. R. Tyas, late of London.

At Bawtry, Mr. Beale.

At Beverley, aged 80, Mrs. E. Blakeston, a maiden lady.—In his 49th year, P. Acklom, esq. formerly lieutenant-colonel in the East York militia.—Aged 93, Mrs. Beane, a maiden lady.—Aged 66, Mr. R. Ramshaw, gardener.—Mr. W. Gibson, merchant-taylor, formerly of Hull.

At Hefle, near Hull, at an advanced age, Mr. Riplingham.

At Bradford, in her 86th year, Mrs. Wadsworth, relict of the late Rev. J. Wadsworth, of Coley Chapel, near Halifax.

At Wakefield, at an advanced age, Mr. J. Smith, dyer.—In his 20th year, of a decline, Mr. Bennett, eldest son of Mrs. Bennett, inn-keeper.—Mr. G. Briggs, inn-keeper.

At Market Weighton, aged 83, Mr. Hudson, more than 50 years post-master of that place.—Aged 56, Mrs. Baxter.

At Welton, Miss S. L'Ofte, daughter of the late Rev. J. L'Ofte, of Louth, Lincolnshire.—J. Healey, esq. of Carlton, near Stokesley, one of the common council of the corporation of Doncaster.—Mr. Stevenson, of Bradley Mills, near Huddersfield, and formerly of Leeds.

In his 70th year, Mr. W. Leng, comedian. He had trod the boards of the York theatre, and others in the same circuit, not less than fifty years, with much real applause, being generally a favourite with the public, and especially with the gods, in the many different parts he acted, from the *king* down to

the *catchpole*. Mr. Leng had but lately retired from the stage.

At Campsmount, near Doncaster, Mrs. Cooke, relict of the late Rev. H. Cooke, of Darfield.

At Treeton, near Rotherham, aged 55, the Rev. C. Turner, M. A. and rector of Bishopstoke, in Hampshire.

At Crake Hall, C. Pickering, esq. also Mrs. Pickering, his wife.—Mrs. Garlick, of Dodworth, near Barnsley.

Suddenly, while travelling on the road betwixt Stanley and Wakefield, aged 66, Mr. R. Pearson, many years clerk of the course of Wakefield.

Mr. Salt, of the Foundry at Hounset, near Leeds.

In Jersey, Mrs. Ball, wife of Lieut. Ball, of the 83d regiment of foot, and eldest daughter of Mr. Tootle, hosier, of Doncaster.—Aged 72, Mr. E. Thornton, upwards of forty years game keeper in the family of W. Wrightson, esq. of Cusworth, near Doncaster.

At Kirby Hall, near Richmond, Mrs. W. H. Johnson, 2d daughter of the late captain Thomas, of Yarmouth.—Aged 31, Mr. W. G. Robinson, surgeon, of Bishop Wilton, near Pocklington.

At Beale, near Selby, Mrs. Edmondson, wife of J. Edmondson, esq. late captain in the 15th regiment of foot, and son of the late W. Edmondson, esq. of Lazencroft, near Leeds.

At Thornhill, aged 52, Mr. Ab. Greenwood, an excellent mechanic, and able engineer; and so devoted to the art and practice of bell-ringing, that he made it his principal business, for a whole year, to note down, on an immense roll of paper, the whole of the changes on eight bells; and with indefatigable perseverance, he devoted three months more to the revival of the notes thus made.

Mr. S. Fletcher, of Gannow, near Barnsley, formerly of Bradford; engineer to the Leeds and Liverpool Canal Company.—In her 60th year, Mrs. Richardson, wife of J. Richardson, esq. surveyor, of Pule Hill, near Pennystone.—Aged 56, Mr. W. Sherwood, of Kexby Bridge.

On the 10th of January, at Hamburg, of an apoplectic fit, Mr. J. Hassell, merchant, formerly of Hull.

Mr. J. Draffield, of High Field, near Sheffield.

At Hepworth, near York, in her 85th year, Mrs. A. Bond.—In his 84th year, Mr. J. Greene, merchant, of Park Row, and formerly of Camp Hall, near Leeds.

At Howden, aged 25, J. Dunn, esq.

At Purston Jacklins, near Pontefract, aged 23, Sam. Dunn, esq. brother of the above—Miss Ann Cumpstone, daughter of the late Rev. G. Cumpstone, of Howden.

At Treeton, near Sheffield, Yorkshire, aged 55 years, the Rev. Creed Turner. He was placed at the Charter House school, August,

August, 1761, by the nomination of his relation and godfather Archbishop Secker. On the recommendation of the said Archbishop, he was sent to Oxford, and was elected a student of Christ Church, 1766. He took the degree of M. A. in 1772; and was presented, by Dr. Thomas, Bishop of Winchester, in 1773, to the rectory of Bishopstoke, in the county of Hants. Mr. Turner was endowed with a good understanding, and was a studious and learned man. His knowledge, not only in theology and in classic literature, but also in many branches of natural philosophy, was very considerable. He died unmarried, and left, by will (after the decease of his sister) to the Winchester, Nottingham, and Sheffield General Infirmaries, each the sum of fourteen hundred pounds.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Liverpool, Capt. J. Laughton, of the ship Lady Hobart, to Miss Witham.—Mr. W. M. Crane, liquor merchant, to Miss Gore, of Ormskirk.

At Manchester, Mr. J. Fletcher, serjeant-major in the Royal Manchester volunteers, to Mrs. Yates, publican, of Ardwick.

Alex. J. Goldie, esq. Lieut-col. in the 6th regiment of dragoon guards, to Miss J. C. Taubman, 2d daughter of Major Taubman, of the Nunnery, Isle of Man.

At Lancaster, Mr. W. Skirrow, bookseller, to Miss M. Hodgson, daughter of Mr. W. Hodgson, currier.—Mr. W. Hall, banker, to Miss Witham, of Pheasant Cote, near Burnley.—The Rev. M. Chester, of Seston, to Miss F. Morgan, of Liverpool.—Mr. Hurst, maltster, of Pomfret, to Miss Aspinall, of Higher Darwin, near Blackburne.

At Chorley, the Rev. R. Buck, fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge, to Miss Hull, daughter of Mr. Hull, surgeon.

At Colne, Mr. T. Wilkinson, cotton-manufacturer, to Miss A. Coxhead.

At Blackburne, Mr. Lewis, cotton-manufacturer, to Miss Leigh.

Died.] At Liverpool, aged 28, Mrs. Farrer, wife of Mr. J. Farrer, corn merchant.—In his 70th year, Mr. J. Fitzmaurice, printer.—Aged 65, Mrs. Rimner, widow of the late captain N. Rimner.—Aged 38, Mr. R. Tarleton, watchmaker.—Aged 55, Mrs. Posthwayte, a maiden lady.—In her 88th year, Mrs. E. Maunders, victualler.—Mr. J. Archer, attorney.—Mr. T. Rylands, land-surveyor.—Mr. T. Blackburne, surgeon, of Wrexham.—Of a wound he received in a duel, fought with W. Sparling, esq. aged 45, Mr. E. Grayson, ship-builder. (Coroner's Inquest—Wilful murder.)

At Manchester, Mr. J. Fielding, of the Golden Lion inn.—Mrs. Fearnhead.—T. Jones, esq. attorney.—Mr. J. Fitton, grocer.—Mrs. M. Leyland.

J. Bradshaw, esq. of Darcey Lever, justice of the peace, and one of the feoffees of Chetham's Hospital in this town.—Mr. J. Berry, sustian shearer,

At Lancaster, aged 63, Mr. R. Horner, brewer.—Aged 83, Mrs. Fenton.—Aged 52, Mr. B. Hunter, wine merchant.—In her 70th year, Mrs. Lewthwayte, widow of the late Mr. J. Lewthwayte, merchant, of Dominica.—Aged 65, Mr. J. Carter, senior, merchant.—Aged 31, Mr. J. Cherison, hatter.—Aged 21, Mr. J. Satterthwayte, eldest son of J. Satterthwayte, esq.

At Blackburn, aged 20, Mr. J. Wood, baker.—Mrs. Hargreaves, wife of Mr. Hargreaves, baker.—In his 68th year, Mr. H. Stanley.

At Wigan, Mrs. Marsden.—Mrs. Entwistle.—Mrs. Anderton, widow.—Mr. J. Bolton, brads-founder.

At Preston, Mr. Shakeshaft, son of Mr. Shakeshaft, tobacconist.

At Ashton-under-Line, aged 84, Mr. J. Gibbon.

At Dalton in Furness, aged 99 years, Mrs. S. Couperthwayte, mother of the Rev. C. Couperthwayte, vicar of that place, and aunt to General Myers.

In Paris, about the middle of February last, Mr. Milne, a celebrated mechanist, and the first who constructed cotton mills in England.

At an advanced age, Mrs. Barnes, of Ardwick, near Manchester; and in a few days afterwards, her husband Mr. Barnes.

At Orrel, near Liverpool, aged 53, Mr. J. Mason.—Miss E. Clegg; also Mrs. Armstrong, both of Cornbrooke.—Aged 67, Mrs. Fisher, of Werton, near Lancaster, widow of the late Mr. R. Fisher, stone-mason.—Mrs. Barton, wife of H. Barton, esq. of Swinton, near Manchester.—Mrs. Nelson, of Fairhurst Hall.—Mr. J. Walker, jun. of Collyhurst.—Mr. S. Wood, tobacconist, of Hanging Ditch.—Mr. J. Wilcock, of Moss-side.—Aged 82, Dame Dorothy Barlow, sister of the late T. Benson, esq. of Barlow Hall, near Manchester.—Mr. H. Norton, of Pendleton, near Manchester.

Miss Walker, eldest daughter of Thomas Walker, esq. late of Manchester. Her amiable disposition, her superior acquirements in knowledge, and her unshaken fortitude during a very long and most painful illness, will for ever render her loss an object of the tenderest regret to her family and friends, particularly as the cause of her death originated in the unjust prosecution of her father, and was afterwards highly aggravated by the severe domestic calamities which followed in consequence of the late war.—Such is the modest report in a provincial Paper of the death of a most accomplished young lady, whom every perfection of mind promised to render a blessing to her parents, relations, and friends, and an ornament to her sex. To pay a more than common tribute to her memory, is not the duty of relatives only, whose partiality may be suspected, but of any one, sensible to the impression of intellectual and moral worth. The person who renders this tribute

tribute is no relative; but knew the lady enough to admire her, when living, and sincerely to lament her death. Without the smallest portion of parade or pedantry, she was learned, beyond what is generally expected of her sex, even when assisted, as she was, in early life, by many peculiar advantages; but of late, to her own application for her progress in knowledge, she was principally indebted. She seemed to feel, what all will feel if they try, that the human mind is a mine of inexhaustible treasure to those who industriously explore it; and that, without this, all external advantages are of no avail. From the years of childhood, almost to the last period of her life, her attention was given to the culture of her mind. She read with facility, the French and Italian languages; and she was considerably versed in history, which, to the reflecting and judicious reader, is indeed a source of the most valuable improvement. Yet, with these soberer studies, she constantly cherished a taste for the politer and more elegant walks of literature. That her reading was not the mere beguilement of time, is evinced by the very judicious reflections, inferences, and reasonings, which appear in her notes on the various authors whom she conversed with. She was, withal, the woman in all the graceful and useful accomplishments of the woman—modest, tender, and affectionate: she answered to every thing that could be wished for in the daughter, the sister, and the friend. Few excelled her in the use of the needle; and, inasmuch as her health would permit, she was not inattentive to domestic concerns, without which every woman must want the appropriate and finishing grace. A knowledge, beyond her age and her sex, had not infected her with the dangerous and comfortless philosophy of the times: she was the modest and humble Christian; and to the generous doctrine and generous faith of the New Testament she was, most probably, indebted for her calm and unyielding fortitude during a lengthened, debilitating, and painful illness. With a body wasted to its very threads, her understanding was clear, collected, and vigorous to the very last moment; a phenomenon alone almost sufficient to confute the earth-born doctrine of the materialist. It is melancholy to add, that this promising female was, to all appearance, a victim to that infuriate party rage, which dissolved all the bonds of civil society, and set citizen in hatred against his fellow; and which was the work (and will be not the least disgrace) of an administration, that will be committed to posterity with well-earned infamy and abhorrence. The unjust, malignant, and cruel persecution of her father, gave the first blow to a constitution, naturally strong, which required eleven years of progressive suffering to conduct her to the grave. A few intervals of flattering hope intervened; but in vain: the blow was at her heart. Her life and

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death, as well as many similar examples, furnish one important lesson.—There must be a state of retribution. No wise artist can rear and conduct a work to the highest beauty and perfection, and in a moment, and as in wantonness, commit it to destruction. She lived long enough to be ripe for that better world, of which the gospel has given the assured promise. This consoles her survivors; while her virtues, in the mean time, are entombed in their hearts, and are a generous stimulus to a laudable imitation.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. Pate, upholsterer, to Miss Nicholls.—Mr. J. Richardson, glover, to Miss Roden, daughter of Mr. R. bookseller, both of Denbigh.—Mr. Pollitt, grocer, of Manchester, to Miss Davis, of Reaskeath, in this county.

At Wrexham, Mr. H. Ratcliffe, grocer, to Miss M. Jones.

At Congleton, Mr. C. Lowe, currier, youngest son of Mr. L. banker, to Miss Waring.

At Holywell, Mr. W. Vickars, seedsmen, to Miss S. Williams.

At Kerry, in Montgomeryshire, R. Mytton, Esq. of Garth, to Miss C. Herbert, of Dolevorgan.—Mr. H. Lloyd, surgeon, of Dolgelle, to Miss Jones, daughter of the late Captain Jones, of Machynleth.

Died.] At Chester, Mrs. Lloyd, formerly of Gwrych, near Abergele.—Mrs. F. Gildart.—Mrs. Broster, wife of Mr. Alderman Broster.

At Macclesfield, Mr. J. Thomason, attorney.

At Mold, in his 90th year, Mr. J. Pearce, father of Mr. Pearce, proctor, of Chester.

At Wynnestay, Denbighshire, aged 80, Mr. W. Griffith, author of an excellent treatise on farriery.—Miss Heron, eldest daughter of the late G. H. Esq. of Daresburg.

Mr. T. Pennington, of Bartington, a young man of a worthy heart and upright disposition.

At Mill Hill, near Sandbach, Mr. J. Hodgkinson.

At Summer Hill, Denbighshire, aged 90, Mrs. Greaves, late of Liverpool.

At Wrexham, aged 23, Mrs. Hurlstone, wife of Mr. T. H. druggist.

Mr. J. Browne, second son of the late Mr. J. B. grocer. As a cheerful companion, his memory will reign long at the festive board: "Gaily he laugh'd, and readily he spoke, His voice was mirth, his very look a joke."

In his 61st year, P. Yorke, Esq. of Ertin, in the county of Denbigh.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. S. Crowther, vicar of Christ Church, city of London, to Miss Wray, eldest daughter of the late H. Wray, D.D. of Dublin, and niece of F. N. C. Mundy, Esq. of Markheaton, in this county.

R r

At

At Derby, aged 71, Mr. Bromley, fell-monger.

At Duxton, Miss H. Chetham.

At Ilkestone, J. Hawley, gent. He has bequeathed the sum of 50l. for the use of the Nottingham Infirmary; 40l. to the clubs in Ilkestone; one guinea each to all the widows in Shipley, respectively; and the remainder of his property is to be distributed among his nearest relatives.

At Dronfield, aged 75, Mr. E. Outram, butcher.—Aged 61, Mr. S. Beighton, of Farnah Hall.

At Finner, aged 75, Mrs Horwood.

At Parwich, aged 35, Mr. W. Roe, farmer.

At Holbrooke, Joseph Baggaley Bradshaw, esq. high sheriff for the county, in the year 1771.—Aged 37, the Rev. J. Edwards, of Repton.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Cotgrave, the Rev. Magnus Jackson, B. D. of Southwell, to Miss Eliza Blegborough, second daughter of Henry Blegborough, esq. of Richmond, Yorkshire.

At Nottingham, Mr. Cooper, hosier, to Mrs. Smith, widow of the late Mr. Smith, baker.—Mr. Hardy, of the May-pole public-house, to Miss Rhodes, of Arnold.

Died.] At Nottingham, suddenly, Mr. W. Alexander, of the Hope and Anchor public house.—Aged 69, Mr. H. Sollory.—Mr. Fitzwalter, carver and gilder.—Mrs. Linley.—Mr. W. Daykin, baker.—Aged 54, Mrs. Constable.—In her 62d year, Mrs. Doubleday, druggist.

At Newark, Mr. Stevenson, baker.

At Mansfield, in his 87th year, Mr. W. Flint, cooper.—Aged 53, Mrs. Gosmond, wife of Mr. J. Gosmond, supervisor of excise.—J. Naylor, gent.—G. Sutton, esq. son and heir of the late Lord George Sutton, of Kellham, near Newark.—Mrs. Colelough, of Beaconsfield, in this county, third daughter of J. Gladwyn, esq.

In his 65th year, Mr. W. Shirtcliffe, of Popplewicke; much respected by his friends, as a man of upright principles and sound integrity.

At Ollerton, aged 79, Mr. C. Taylor, farmer.

At Sibthorpe, near Newark, aged 56, Mr. Hall, farmer and grazier.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

An advertisement has lately appeared in the Lincolnshire papers, desiring masons, contractors, and others, to send in their proposals to the churchwardens of the parish, for taking down the very venerable tower, transept and chancel, of the ancient church at Kirton on the Hill, in this county; for properly sorting and arranging the materials; and for rebuilding the tower and chancel, by measure, agreeably to plans and specifications left with Mr. W. Hayward, architect, in Lincoln. Every admirer of antique architectural grandeur, must, however, lament the imperious necessity which exists for mak-

ing this very affecting but long-expected alteration.

Married.] At Gainsboro', Mr. A. Oats, cooper, to Miss Snell, of Raufleet, near Stockwith.

At Uppingham, the Rev. Mr. Allenson, to Miss Sewell.

At Grantham, the Rev. S. Herbert, D. D. rector of Folkton, Yorkshire, &c. to Miss Manners, eldest daughter of W. Manners, esq. and niece of Sir Th. Whichcote, bart. of Aswarby.

At Market Overton, Mr. W. Ellis, grazier, of Peckworth, near Folkingham, to Miss R. Nicks.

At Flexboro', Mr. W. Scott, to Miss Coatworth, of Hull, formerly of Briggs.

Died.] At Lincoln, aged 19, Miss S. Walker.—Advanced in years, Mrs. Hayward, widow of the late J. H. gent.

At Boston, Mr. Owen.

At Stamford, in her 44th year, Miss Fryer, daughter of the late Mr. F. surgeon.—Aged 60, Mr. M. Taverner.

At Gainsborough, aged 89, Mrs. Browne, widow.—Aged 49, Mrs. Bolsove.—Aged 28, Mrs. Thompson, wife of Mr. M. T. ship-owner.—Aged 85, Mr. T. Makins.

At Spillby, aged 51, Mrs. S. Stevenson.—Mrs. Brackenbury, wife of Langley B esq. late captain in the North Lincolnshire Militia.

At Caistor, in her 86th year, Mrs. Turner.

At Market Deeping, aged 92, Mr. Christian.—Aged 96, Mrs. Wyles, more than 60 years mistress of the King's Head inn.

At Huntingdon, Mr. J. Welsh, currier.—Mr. G. Deighton, master of the Queen's Head public house.

At Seremby, Mr. J. Toynnton; and a few days after, at Candiesby, his uncle, Mr. H. Toynnton, wheelwright.

At Willoughton, near Gainsborough, aged 74, Mr. Robinson, farmer.

At Whitwell, county of Rutland, aged 44, Mrs. E. Branston, wife of Mr. R. B. junior.

At Falkingham, Mr. J. Copley, grazier.—Aged 70, Mr. P. Hill, of Barrowden, in Rutland.

Aged 60, Mr. J. Headland, farmer, of Potter Hanworth, near Lincoln. He retired to rest the preceding evening in apparent good health, and was found dead about 7 o'clock next morning, in bed with his son, who was then asleep, and had not been disturbed by any noise, during the intermediate time.

At Toynnton, All Saints, far advanced in years, Mrs. A. Wood, for many years past an acceptable nurse in the families of several principal gentlemen.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. E. Vaughan, vicar of St. Martin's and All Saint's, Leicester, to Miss M. Hill, daughter of — Hill, esq. of Oadby.

At

At Leicester, Mr. Watson, to Miss M. Roberts, second daughter of Mr. S. R.

At Stretton, Mr. L. Lewin, of Barkly, to Miss Hobson.

At Ratby, Mr. Hasall, of Glenfield, to Miss Jordan.

Died.] At Leicester, in her 81st year, Mrs. Billings.—Mr. T. Rickards, liquor-merchant, and a lieutenant in the corps of Leicester volunteer infantry.—Mr. R. Walker.

At the White Hart Inn, in this town, of an inflammation in the bowels, after an illness of only three days, Mr. S. Barrowclough, associate in the house of Messrs. Stanfield and Co. tobacco-nists of London.

At Melton Mowbray, Mrs. Cauldecott.

At Quorndon, Mrs. Owen, wife of the Rev. Mr. O.

In Shrewsbury, Mrs. Stone, of Barrow-upon-Soar.—Mr. T. Fox, youngest son of Mr. W. F. of the Clay, Wimselwood.—Aged 63, the Rev. C. Belgrave, of Ridlington, county of Rutland, of which living he had been rector above thirty years.—The Rev. T. Orton, rector of Rearsby and Brookby.—Mrs. E. White, of Narborough.—Mr. J. Vowe, of East Lounde, county of Lincoln, and youngest son of the late T. V. esq. of Hallaton, in this county.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Uttoxeter, Mr. H. Clewley, Ensign of the Uttoxeter Volunteer Infantry, to Miss Norris.

At Stafford, Mr. Williams, saddler, to Miss Cramer.

In London, Sir Oswald Mosely, bart. of Rolleston-house, in this county, to Miss S. Every, sister of the present Sir Henry Every, of Eggington-house, Derbyshire.

At Walsall, Mr. T. Bedford, wine-merchant, of Wolverhampton, to Miss Ellwell.—Mr. J. Newman, factor, to Miss S. Woodward, of Bloxwich.

Died.] At Stafford, Mr. Hill, watch-maker.—Mr. W. Moore.

At Litchfield, Mr. Wyatt, sen.

At Newcastle-under-Line, aged 31, Mr. Obadiah Meyer, grocer.—Aged 67, J. Caird, gent.—In her 63d year, Mrs. J. Glownam, widow.

At Nuneaton, in her 22d year, of a consumptive habit, Miss Craddock, a generous benefactor to the poor, and, in every respect, a truly amiable, religious, and accomplished young lady.

At Tamworth, Mrs. Bates, wife of Mr. Bates, surgeon.

At Uttoxeter, the Rev. T. Keeling.

At Hall-end, near Tamworth, aged 62, Mr. S. Hill.—Aged 106, Mr. J. Mellor, of Lane-end; his remains were attended to the grave by thirty of his friends and acquaintances, whose united ages amounted to 1296!—Mr. W. Laney, attorney, of Hanley, in the Potteries.—Miss B. Bassnett, of the Cloughs, near Newcastle-under-Line.

At Shiffnal, Manor-house, Mr. R. Mack-

rell.—Miss Mellor, of Dunfall, near Wolverhampton.

At Golden Hill, near Newcastle, at a very advanced age, Mr. E. Barker.—Mr. J. Twisse, carrier, of Alfager, near Newcastle.—Aged 88, Mrs. Woodward, of Stone.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. J. Dougherty, button-maker, to Mrs. Horton.

At Coventry, Mr. G. Sparkes, builder, to Miss S. Reades Parkes.

At Warwick, at the Quakers' Meeting-house, Mr. J. Burlingham, glover, to Miss E. Whitehead, of Barford.

At Yardley, Mr. W. Deeley, plater, of Birmingham, to Miss S. Gale, late of London.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. Winfield, coal-merchant.—In his 71st year, Mr. T. Barber.—Mr. S. Hemming.—Mr. Weston, of the Anchor public-house.—Aged 53, Mr. T. Wilder.—Mrs. Heckley.—Aged 52, Mr. J. Sheath.—Mrs. M. Hawkes, of Deritend.—Mr. J. Williams.—Mr. Stedman, salesman.—In her 80th year, Mrs. Strayen, widow of the late Mr. J. Strayen, sheriff's officer.—Aged 56, Mr. J. Williams.—Mrs. M. and Mrs. S. Webster, both of Exeter-row.—In her 66th year, Mrs. Cheston.—Aged 70, Mrs. Mason.—Mrs. M. Baker, widow, late of Milverton, near Warwick.—Mr. R. Cannock.—I. Butt Salt, M. D. formerly one of the physicians to the dispensary in this town.—In his 68th year, Mr. G. Rogers, horn-comb maker.—Mr. J. Higginson, builder, of Sheldon.—Aged 67, Mrs. E. Lowndes.—In his 76th year, Mr. Lyndon.—Miss E. Mills.—Mrs. Corrie, of Sparkhill.—Aged 19, Miss E. O'Donnell.—Aged 61, Mrs. Adams, wife of Mr. Adams, maltster, of Digbeth.—Mr. J. Saunders, plater.—In her 85th year, Mrs. E. Mane, of Digbeth, formerly of Wolverton House.—Mr. J. S. Cooke, plater.

At Coventry, Mrs. Lester, of the Malt-shovel public-house.—Mrs. Colley, of Birmingham.—Mrs. Herbert, wife of Mr. I. Herbert, silkman.—Mrs. Canning.—Mrs. Delaval.—Mrs. Carrington.—Mrs. Marriott.

At Solihull, Mrs. James, relict of the late Rev. I. James, second master of the Free Grammar School, Birmingham.

At Handsworth, Mrs. Grice.—In his 44th year, I. Louch, esq. of Milcott, near Stratford upon Avon.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Gaches, wife of the Rev. D. Gaches, of Wottonwawen.

In the Island of St. Helena, on his return from the East Indies, Mr. J. Grimes, steward to the Lady Burges, Indiaman, and only brother to Mr. T. Grimes of the White Bear-inn, in Coventry.

At Spark-hill, near Birmingham, in her 29th year, Mrs. Corrie, wife of the Rev. John Corrie. Few persons, at that early age, have appeared with equal advantage in domestic life: her constant object was to render

it a cheerful and happy scene. Few, in the same situation, have been equally assiduous in cultivating their understandings; by means of her own application she was a considerable proficient in several branches of elegant and useful knowledge, and excelled, particularly, in drawing and in botany. With an active and well-furnished mind; with uncommon sprightliness of conversation and charms of manners, she gave delight and animation to every circle in which she moved. To describe, in these few words, what she was, is to describe the present feelings of her family and friends.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Whitchurch, Mr. Dais, cabinet-maker, to Miss Liversage, formerly of the Oak-inn, Doddington.

At Church Stoke, in Montgomeryshire, S. Pryse, esq. to Miss Davies, of Brompton, in this county.

At Wrockwardine, Mr. F. Clayton, to Miss Cooke, of the Shaw-birch, near Wellington.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. G. Hodges, upholsterer.—Mrs. Wotton, late of the Mermaid-inn.

I. Jones, esq. of the Abbey Foregate; a gentleman of mild and engaging manners, and unbounded charity to his poor neighbours.

Aged 78, Mrs. Leigh, of Huffleigh—Mrs. Tomkyns, wife of Mr. S. Tomkyns, hatter.—In her 37th year, Miss M. Young Higgins, youngest daughter of the late Mr. C. C. Higgins, upholster.—Mr. Walton, taylor.—Mrs. Cooper, nurse in the Salop Infirmary, which situation she had filled with credit and to the general satisfaction of the directors.

At Ludlow, aged 70, Mrs. Greene, of the Talbot-inn.—Mrs. Baugh.

At Whitchurch, in her 76th year, Mrs. Brookes, widow.—In his 64th year, Mr. R. Faulkener, brazier.—Aged upwards of 70, Mrs. Toller, wife of Mr. Toller, butcher.—In her 63d year, Mrs. P. Venables—Mrs. Prince, Widow, of the Lodge.

At Bridgnorth, Mrs. Browne, of Acton Round.—Miss Pugh.—The Rev. J. Atcherley, many years head master of the Free Grammar School, in Shrewsbury.—Miss S. Lello.

At Drayton, in her 78th year, Mrs. M. Wood, relict of the late Mr. J. Wood, surgeon.

At Ellesmere, in her 70th year, Mrs. M. Harris, the last surviving sister of the late T. Harris, esq. of Cruckton.

At Wenlock, Mrs. Jones, of the Plough public-house.—Lately, Miss J. Onions, fifth daughter of Mr. Onions, iron-master, of Brofely.—Mr. Heighway, of Leebotwood.

At Whixhall, in her 79th year, Mrs. Sandland, wife of Mr. Sandland, farmer.

At Edlaton, in the prime of life, Mr. J. Lee, eldest son of the late Mr. Lee, farmer.—Aged 42, Mr. T. Bickerton, of Ro-

den, near Higherhall.—Mr. Wainwright, of Hungerford—Mr. N. Davies, of Leighton.—Mr. C. Morris, attorney, of Newport—Aged 65, Mr. M. Hughes, of Wistanwick, near Drayton.

At Montford Bridge, aged 96, Mr. T. Ward, late a wheel-wright.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Notice has been lately given, at Worcester, by public advertisement, in pursuance of an order from the Magistrates of the City, purporting that, as the new Market-place is now completed (the same was opened on Saturday, February 8.) "No standings, benches, carts, or obstructions of any kind whatever, will be allowed in the streets, of the city; nor any fittings, or goods be suffered to be placed on the walking ways thereof, for the future."

It appears from advertisements lately published, in the Worcester papers, that the Directors of the House of Industry, in that city, in consequence of a number of prudent regulations lately adopted, particularly by the circumstance of the parish officers being invited and induced to discharge, with regularity, the precepts on the day they become due, have been enabled for the last 12 months, to issue their monthly precepts, at the reduced rates of only *one half* the money which had before been levied on the respective parishes, thereby making a total annual reduction in the general expence of that excellent institution of 2973l. 15s. The respective rates are as follow:

St. Albans	7l. 1s.	—St. Helen	28l. 1s.
St. Clement	16 4	—St. Martin	38 5
St. Jasthen	22 19	—All Saints	43 10
St. Andrew	27 6	—St. Nicholas	45 19

Married.] At Worcester, Mr. Winnall, baker, to Miss Foster, of Pershore.

At Tenbury, T. Noxon, esq. to Mrs. Downes, widow, late of Sutton, in this county.

At Stourbridge, the Rev. J. Richards, to Miss Moleley—Mr. J. Cox, of the Hookey's Farm, to Miss Phillips, of Inkberrows.

At Pershore, W. Marriott, esq. of the Hon. East India Company's service, to Miss L. Mogridge.

Died.] At Worcester, of an inflammation in his bowels, Lieut. Col. Dumaresque, of the ninth battalion of the army of Reserve; justly respected as a good officer and an amiable man.

Mrs. Hynde, a widow lady, of Cheltenham.—Mrs. S. Wilkins, a relict of the late N. Wilkins, esq. mayor of the corporation of this city, in the year 1782—Mr. H. Elcox, maltster.

At Stourbridge, Captain C. Dixon, of the royal navy.

At Knighton, in his 69th year, Mr. T. Bodenham.

At Stourport, in his 36th year, Mr. J. Dadford, engineer to the Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal company.

At

At Wick, R. Hudson, esq. justice of the peace for this county.—Mr. Williams, farmer, in the parish of Darmston, near Inkberon.

Miss A. Nicholas, of Kempsey: this young lady lost her life prematurely, by a very melancholy accident on her journey to Suckley; her horse took fright, and ran away with her near a mile and a half before she fell; she was taken up, shortly after, but quite senseless, by a gentleman in company, who had followed at a distance; and although medical assistance was immediately procured, she only survived the accident about a quarter of an hour.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Hereford, Mr. Johnson, to Miss Hobart.

Died.] At Hereford, Mr. J. Grey, keeper of the county prison.—Mrs. Gwatkin, relict of the late Rev. Mr. Gwatkin, of El-changer, near Hereford.—Aged 88, E. Jacob, esq. of Court Roulin, near Caerphilly, Glamorganshire; one of the commissioners of the land-tax for the hundred of Caerphilly.

At Cradley, Mr. R. L. Racster.

In Swansea, the Rev. Mr. Wells, rector of Ilstone Penmaer, Glamorganshire, and late rural dean.—Aged 55, Mrs. Chambers, of Whitburne Court.

At the Lynch, of a paralytic stroke, J. Kinnersley, esq. clerk of the peace for the county, and one of the partners in the Ludlow and Leominster banking houses.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

As some labouring men were lately digging stones in certain quarries, near the old family mansion belonging to the Right Hon. Earl Fortescue, in the parish of Ebrington, near Campden, in this county, they discovered about twenty skeletons, apparently of warriors, with fragments of armour, and several implements of war, of various shapes and sizes; the whole of very remote antiquity. Many of the bodies were found laid with their faces downward, and not more than a foot in depth from the surface of the earth. Among the disturbed remains were those of a superior officer or chief, (so supposed) as by his side were found a sword of excellent metal, and an iron casque or head-piece; the ornamented top and rivers of which were plated with silver. This skeleton was deposited at the depth of not more than three feet in the ground; and notwithstanding the number of years it must have lain thus buried, the master bones were perfect and sound, and the teeth in the highest state of preservation. A traditionary account prevails in the neighbouring country, that the villages of Ebrington and Campden were once united; that some signal battle was anciently fought in this part of the island; and that the Ford at the end of Ebrington Brake, which now divides the above parishes, has, ever since that period, retained the appellation of Battle Bridge.

Married.] Mr. Baron, attorney, of Coleford, to Miss Duberley, of Bristol.

At Tewksbury, R. White, esq. of Chaceley, Worcestershire, to Miss M. Turner, of Tibberton, in this county.—Mr. W. Butcher, of Standish Park, to Miss Hawkins, of Haresfield.

At Swansea, T. Leyson, esq. of Neath, to Mrs. Cooke, widow of the late Mr. T. Cooke, builder of the county jails, in the city of Gloucester and town of Stafford.

Died.] At Gloucester, Mrs. E. Cother.—In his 65th year, Mr. H. Wilton, father of the Messrs. Wiltons, attornies.

At Wotton-under-Edge, Mr. T. Mountjoy, son of the late Dr. Mountjoy.

At Fairford, the Rev. J. Edwards, vicar of that parish, and of Ashleworth, both in this county.

At Dursley, Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. Taylor, grocer.—Mrs. Williams, widow, and mother of Mr. S. Williams, surgeon, of Bristol.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. R. Mallham, son of Mr. Mallham, auctioneer, to Miss Parr, daughter of Mr. D. Parr, mercer.

Died.] At Oxford, Mrs. Seely, widow of the late Rev. R. Seely, D.D.—Mrs. E. Smith, wife of Mr. J. Smith, mercer.

At Witney, Mrs. E. Smith, widow. Her death is attributed to a lingering illness, brought on by the loss of her only daughter.

At Beaconsfield, Mrs. Etty, wife of the Rev. J. Etty, rector of Whitchurch, in this county.

At Dorchester, in this county, in his 71st year, Mr. J. Sheen, sen.—The Rev. A. Litchfield, rector of Noke, in this county.

At Brill, the Rev. J. L. Littlethales, rector of Grendon, Underwood, &c. and justice of peace for the county of Bucks.—Mrs. Myers, wife of Mr. Myers, attorney, of Kelscott.—Aged 72, Mr. J. Hanwell, gent. of Kidlington.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Northampton, Mr. T. Gibbins, ironmonger, to Miss M. Parsons, of Brownfover, near Rugby.—Mr. E. Phipps, farmer, of Bugbrooke, to Miss Griffith, of Gayton.—J. Thompson, gent. of Orlingbury, to Miss R. Gillet, of Mears Ashby.—Mr. T. Franklin, solicitor, of Leighton Buzzard, to Miss C. Small, of Bedford.

Died.] At Northampton, in her 84th year, Mrs. Markham, widow of the late Mr. H. W. Markham, and sister of major-general Mansell, late of Cosgrove, in this county.—Mrs. Alliston, wife of Mr. B. Alliston, cork-cutter.—Mrs. Williamson.

At Thrapstone, Mr. H. Leete, surgeon; and about ten days after, his eldest daughter Miss H. Leete.

At Brackley, Mrs. Taylor, a widow lady, of Begbrooke Hall, Oxfordshire; highly respected for her exemplary piety, and unbounded charity.

At Astrop Wells, Miss S. Marriott, only daughter of Mr. P. Marriott, ironmonger, of Banbury.

At Cherry Orton, near Peterboro', aged 72, J. Chambers, esq.

At his house in Queen Ann-street East, London, Mr. C. Collier, who was fifteen years botanical gardener to the late Duke of Bedford, at Woburn Abbey.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Histon, Mr. W. Collison, land-surveyor, to Miss Grace Sumpter, daughter of T. Sumpter, esq.

Died.] At Cambridge, aged 54, Mrs. A. Hodson, wife of Mr. F. Hodson, printer of the Cambridge Chronicle.—Aged 74, C. Hodgson, esq. collector of excise, for the Cambridge district.

At Ely, in her 88th year, Mrs. E. Akehurst, youngest and last surviving daughter of the late S. Gatward, esq. formerly recorder of the town of Cambridge.

At Potton, in Bedfordshire, aged 72, the Rev. Mr. Woodhouse, perpetual curate of Dunston, in that county, &c.

At Newmarket, Mr. S. Leader, many years head ostler of the Ram-inn; he had long retired from a state of servitude; having realized considerable property.

At Bath, E. Green, esq. of Hinxton.

At Chatteris, aged 23, Mr. E. Smith, farmer.

At Conington, Mr. R. Day, a considerable farmer, and one of the chief constables for the hundred of Papworth.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. Leggett, to Miss Hardingham.—Mr. H. Browne, attorney, of Difs, to Miss M. Bunny, youngest daughter of Mr. Bunny, surgeon of Newbury.—Mr. Edward Cooper, attorney, of Denham, to Miss Nelson, youngest daughter of Mr. Nelson, gent. of Holme.

Died.] At the Deanery-house, aged 40, Mrs. Turner, wife of the Rev. Dr. Turner, Dean of Norwich. Possessed of more than usual sweetness of temper, and strength of mind, she sustained with the calmest resignation and the most Christian fortitude the severe sufferings of a long illness. Her life was spent in the exemplary discharge of the duties of her situation. Her death is an irreparable loss to her afflicted family and her numerous friends.

At Norwich, aged 44, Mr. J. Wright, bricklayer.—Aged 57, Mr. T. Hall, dyer.—Aged 49, Mr. W. Howden, master of the Green-man public-house.—Aged 65, Mrs. Marley.—Aged 89, Mr. Hunt.—Mrs. Lark, wife of Mr. Lark, clerk of the parish of St. Peter, of Hungate.—Aged 69, Mr. J. Denmark, one of the proprietors of the old barge.—Aged 72, Mr. I. Bonifant, rabbit-merchant.—Suddenly, in her 43d year, Mrs. M. Thompson, wife of Mr. S. Thompson, brazier.

At Lynn, Mr. J. Baker, agent to the Union Fire-office.

At Yarmouth, suddenly, aged 38, Mr. J. Colby, sail-maker.

At Holt, in his 79th year, the Rev. Joshua Smith, rector.

At Acle, aged 92, Mrs. H. Weeds, widow, late of East Ruston.

At Wereham, aged 78, Mr. R. Salmon, linen-weaver.

At Trinidad, in the West Indies, of the yellow fever, aged 22.—Mr. T. Woodhouse, son of Mr. Woodhouse, of Norwich, and surgeon of the Sovereign Ship of War.

At Long Stratton, aged 100 years, Mrs. Everett, of the society of Quakers; she has left behind her a progeny, all now alive, consisting of not less than 77 children, grand-children, and great-grand-children.

At Shottisham, aged 68, Mrs. J. Ayton, farmer.—In his 69th year, Mr. T. Read, farmer, of Lanyley.

At Lakenham, aged 73, Mr. F. Sellis.

At Reepham, Mr. Batchelor, shop-keeper.—Aged 49, Mr. Ruttling, wheel-wright of North Elmham.

At Dereham, advanced in years, R. Browne, gent. formerly a practising attorney.

At Brancaster, aged 60, S. Sharpe, esq. late of Sunderland-house, Docking, and only surviving son of the late Rev. J. Sharpe, of Westnewton.—Mrs. Corby, of Kirstead.—Aged 87, Mrs. P. Wright, of Wramplingham.—Aged 77, Mrs. E. Neale, widow, of Reepham-moore.—Suddenly, in her 43d year, Mrs. S. Read, wife of Mr. I. Read, farmer, of Heringham, near Aylham.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Bury, Mr. J. Adams, grocer, to Miss S. Nunn, of Rattlesden.

At Burgate, Mr. R. Pretty, farmer, to Miss D. Collins.

At Melford, M. J. Corder, of the Lodge-farm, to Miss E. Fitch, second daughter of Mr. J. Fitch, grocer.

At Woodbridge, Capt. I. Philpot, to Miss S. Durrant.

Died.] At Bury, Mrs. Winkup, widow of the late Mr. T. Winkup, hair-dresser.—Aged 75, Mr. T. Bennett, wool-comber.—Aged 63, Mr. I. Thompson, silversmith.

At Ipswich, aged 78, Mrs. Clarke, school-mistress in the town upwards of 50 years.—Aged 89, R. Lloyd, esq. father of Mr. Lloyd, collector of the customs in this town.

At Lowerstoft, in her 32d year, Miss Mallett, only daughter of Mr. T. Mallett, shop-keeper.

At Sudbury, Mrs. Campin.

At Hepworth, Mr. G. Jacob, farmer.—Aged 71, Mr. J. Smith, sen. of Sweffling.

At Claydon, in his 82d year, Ank. Singleton, esq. lieut. governor of Landguard fort, in this county.

At Woodbridge, Mrs. Mills, widow sister to the late Rev. T. Johnson, of Whickham-market.—A. Whimper, esq. of Aldeberton.—Aged

Aged 85, Mrs. E. Turner, widow, of Norton.—In his 66th year, N. Beggs, gent. of Mildenhall.—Aged 22, Mr. S. Wiggin, of Holbrooke, near Ipswich.—Aged 88, Mr. S. Gadd, formerly an opulent farmer, of Stoneham.

In London, in her 84th year, Mrs. E. Bacon, relict of the late W. Bacon, gent. formerly of Weston-market, in this county.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Colchester, Mr. J. Halls, aged 86, to Mrs. Charlton, aged 79. This tender couple were attended to the altar of the blushing-god, by a train of their respective descendants, consisting of children, grand-children, and great-grand-children.

At Southminster, Mr. J. Belsham, linen-draper, to Miss M. Harvey.

J. Holden, esq. of Asheldam hall, in Dengie Hundred, to Mrs. Andrews, of Sillingham.

In London, Mr. Smith, son of Mr. Smith, brazier, of Lower Thames-street, to Miss Ling, of Hatfield Peverell, in this county.—W. Cowper, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Joanna Bridge, of Dover Court, in this county.

Died.] At Colchester, Mrs. Greene.—Mrs. Blair.

At Maldon, Mr. Middleton, attorney.

At Rochford, Mrs. A. Coalbear, wife of Mr. T. Coalbear, farmer.—Mr. J. Madle, of Abbot's Roothing.

At Greensted Hall, Mrs. Orde.

Mrs. Barnard, of Fyfield-hall.

At Springfield, Mrs. Eley, wife of Lieutenant Eley, of the royal waggon-train, stationed in the neighbourhood.

Mrs. Willis, widow, of Great Bardfield.

At Upminster, whilst on a visit to his brother-in-law, Mr. John Gilson, surgeon, of Spital-fields, but late of Whitechapel.—In him his widow, children, and relatives, deplore the loss of an excellent husband, father, and friend.—But his goodness was not confined to them. He was benevolent to all. He had retired from the more arduous duties of his profession: and many poor and distressed, both in and out of the neighbourhood, will shed the tear of grateful remembrance and regret over his grave; for he truly went about doing good, by assisting with his art, and pouring the balm of consolation into the wounds of the afflicted.

KENT.

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. J. Bushell, baker, to Miss Kitchingham.

At Warehorn, Mr. W. Offenden, to Mrs. Maylam, widow of the late Mr. T. Maylam, grazier.

At Maidstone, Mr. B. Elvey, to Miss M. Welch, of Canterbury.

At Faversham, Mr. H. Miller, draper, to Miss Reader.

At Bromley, S. Savage, esq. to Miss Welum.

Died.] At Canterbury, in her 93d year

Anna Best, more than fifty-three years servant in the family of the Rev. J. Gostling, in the Precincts.—Aged 97, Mrs. Dernacour, widow, and one of the members of the Walloon congregation.—Mrs. Hume.—Mrs. Castleden, wife of Mr. J. Castleden, corn-factor.—In an advanced age, Mr. Philpot, sen. corn-chandler.—Mrs. Jones, wife of Mr. Jones, surgeon of the first regiment of Scotch Greys.

At Maidstone, aged 66, Mr. England, many years steward to Lord Le Despencer.—Mr. R. Holloway.

At Dover, Colonel Shee, of the Cinque Port Volunteers, formerly major in the English service in the East Indies, and generally considered as an able officer. He had been present in various battles, and particularly at the taking of Seringapatam. At the interment of his remains, the different military bodies, &c. formed a very grand funeral procession, that extended nearly a quarter of a mile in length.

At Dartford, Mrs. Hasted, wife of E. Hasted, esq. the Kentish historian.

At Folkstone, Mrs. Nickols.—Aged 82, Mrs. Stace.—Aged 74, Mr. W. Marsh.—Aged 42, Mr. R. Inge.—Aged 23, Mrs. Major.

At Tenderden, in her 57th year, Mrs. Monk, wife of Mr. James Monk, grazier.—In his 84th year, Mr. R. Dunnins.

At Faversham, Mrs. Lamprey, wife of Mr. Lamprey, postmaster.

At New Romney, Mr. J. Bailey, postmaster.

At Sandwich, of a decline, Mr. T. Castle, jun.

At Hythe, Mr. England, surveyor of the barracks.

At Hearne, Mr. Day, sen.

At Northgate, in the hospital, in his 69th year, Mr. R. Nye, formerly a cabinet-maker.

Near Canterbury, Mr. Stone, formerly a letter-carrier in Canterbury.

In an advanced age, Mr. T. Cratt, of Petham.

At Thurnham, Mr. W. Hunt, farmer.

In an advanced age, at Somerfield-house, Mrs. Potter, widow, formerly of Maidstone.

At Minster, in Thanet, in his 84th year, Mr. W. Mathews.

At Lenham, in his 56th year, Mr. T. Bigg, butcher.

At Ashford, Mrs. Clinch, wife of Mr. S. Clinch, landlord of the Castle public-house.

At Hunton, Mr. J. Day, farmer.

At Borden, Mrs. Wife, wife of Mr. Wife, farmer.

At Dymchurch, aged 30, Mr. S. Sloddon, farmer.

J. Smith esq. elder brother to the general who, when captain in the guards, and aid-de-camp to the late Lord Sackville, was principally instrumental in twice saving the present Duke of Brunswick, from being killed
or

or taken by the French. This gentleman, alike distinguished for benevolence, and for an high sense of honour, commenced his military career with uncommon promise; but, displeased at the manner in which he conceived his friend, the Commander of the British forces at Minden, had been treated on that occasion, he resigned his commission in disgust, about six weeks from the death of the late king. The present Sir Sydney Smith being his second son, the paternal property devolves on Colonel Smith, of Walmer. Mr. Spencer Smith, who formerly conducted the British interests at Constantinople, and is now minister at Stutgard, is the youngest son. During many of the latter years of his life, Mr. Smith resided in apartments excavated in the cliff, at no great distance from Dover castle.

SUSSEX.

On Friday, Jan. 27, a large portion of the excavated cliff, a little to the eastward of the Royal Crescent, at Brighton, fell down with a most tremendous crash, forming thereby a frightful chasm across the main road quite up to the adjacent corn-field. This accident took place in the early part of the day, which luckily rendered it less dangerous in its consequences. A considerable part of the cliff, near Southwick, to the westward of the town, has likewise fallen in since the above, in consequence of which it has been judged expedient to remove the road further to the northward.

The new barracks at Lewes begin to assume a respectable appearance; the hospital, a handsome spacious building, is already covered in, and the works are proceeding incessantly, and with great alacrity.

Married.] At Lewes, Mr. T. Rickman, son of Mr. Joseph Rickman, surgeon, to Miss L. Rickman.

At Petworth, Captain Mason, of the Hon. East India Company's cavalry, to Miss Johnston.

Died] At Chichester, Mrs. F. Chatfield, daughter of the late Mr. F. Roberts, merchant.—In her 81st year, Mrs. Cogan, wife of the Rev. T. W. Cogan, vicar of East Deane, &c.

At Brighton, in his 15th year, the Hon. Henry Pomeroy, only son of the Lord Viscount Harborton.—Suddenly, by a fit of apoplexy, Mr. Howell, builder, and a great proprietor of the lodging-houses in the town.

Mr. Noakes, yeoman, of Wannock, near East Bourne.—Mr. H. Halsted, of Westerton, near Chichester. Incautiously riding at a very furious rate, in a night extremely dark, he unfortunately drove against a cart that was passing on the road, was thrown from his horse, and killed on the spot.

At Southover, Mrs. Barton, relict of the late Dr. Barton, physician on the staff.

In a boat at sea, off Newhaven, which being heavily laden with ballast, shipped a large quantity of water, and foundered,

three young men, named Smith, Baker, and Lee, generally reputed to be the most skilful pilots belonging to that port. The remains of Baker, which presented a most shocking spectacle, have been since picked up, and interred in Newhaven churchyard. The boat empty, and with one of its sides beaten in, has since drifted on shore near Newhaven.

At Brighton, aged about 50, in consequence of her muslin-dress catching fire in her bed-chamber, Lady Warren, widow of the late Sir George Warren, sister to the Countess of Liverpool, aunt to the Duchess of Dorset, and sister, by marriage, to Lord Viscount Bulkeley. It appears that, had her Ladyship given timely alarm her life might have been preserved; but so little apprehensive was she of danger, from the accident of her apron catching fire, that she did not conceive it necessary even to ring the bell. The butler was first alarmed by her screams, and on his entering the room, finding her Ladyship all in flames from head to foot, he caught her by the arm and attempted to wind the curtains around her; but, being made of linen, they immediately caught fire, and one whole side of the room was quickly in a blaze. The servant at last succeeded in extinguishing the flames, by rolling her Ladyship in the carpet; but before this was accomplished, her arms, neck, and bosom, were burnt in a dreadful manner. The man's right arm and both his hands were likewise much burnt; and both his eye-brows were scorched. Lord and Lady Bulkeley reached Brighton in sufficient time to attend the last moments of their lamented relative. When formerly a maid of honour, her name was Miss Bishop. Lady Warren was a very amiable woman; and her husband, Sir George, has only been dead about two years. Though possessed of an income of 11,000*l.* a-year, he left her with a jointure which fell short of 1000*l.* a-year.—The liberality and opulence of her family enabled her, however, to maintain her pristine splendour. It is singular that the deceased lady and her husband exhibited allegations against each other in Doctors' Commons, but afterwards renewed their conjugal endearments, and lived together till the death of the latter.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] In the Isle of Wight, Dr. Bufa, physician to his Majesty's forces, to the widow of William Raybould, esq. of Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire.

At Winchester, the Rev. Mr. Eiver, of Kingsclere, to Miss Mary Jacob.

At Southampton, Mr. Gradidge, butcher, to Miss Gradidge.

Died.] At Winchester, Mr. William Doller, of the White Hart Inn.—Mrs. Dimmock—Mr. Biggs, one of the regalers of the New Forest.

At Lymington, Mrs. Robinson, landlady of the Anchor and Hope public-house.

At Southampton, Miss Monckton, daughter

ter of the late John Monckton, esq. surgeon, and one of the aldermen of this corporation.—Mr. Fay.—Mrs. Mansell, of the Cross Guns.—Mrs. Smith.—Mrs. North.

Near the Foundling Hospital, London, Thomas Ridding, esq. a most upright man, and respectable lawyer. He had been for upwards of five-and-twenty years town-clerk of this corporation, registrar to the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Winchester for the county of Surrey, and a Master in Chancery. In the first office he is succeeded by Thomas Curry, esq. and in the second, by the Hon. Mr. Legge, son of the Earl of Dartmouth.—He bore, while living, the best of characters as a husband and a father, and in his professional capacity he had much science and singular moderation. He will be long lamented by a large family, and, with much reason, by the public, which has lost in him a zealous and conscientious servant.

After a painful illness, Mrs. Frances Henc-kell, a maiden lady, sister of George Henc-kell, esq. of Austin Friars. She was a person whom no one that was capable of appreciating piety, benevolence, amenity of manners, and pleasantness of conversation, could but esteem and admire. She bore, in the most serene and placid manner, a melancholy disease, which required the utmost patience and resignation. Her charities were numerous; especially towards a school of industry established in this town, to which she has left a handsome legacy.

At Totton, Mrs. Mitchard.

In the Island of Guernsey, after a week's indisposition, brought on by catching a severe cold on guard, Captain O'Brien, of the 67th regiment, a brave and deserving officer, nearly related to the Earl of Inchiquin.

At Portsmouth, Mr. Dart, uncle to the late Dicky Dart, of eccentric memory, who was murdered in St. James's-street about three years ago, with circumstances of atrocious barbarity.

J. Drury, esq. who was shortly going out as commissary-general to Barbadoes.—Mr. Beckford, on the Point.—Mr. W. Hicks, master of the Navy Post-office.—Aged 33, Mr. J. Bailey, merchant.—Mr. J. Tate, of the Coal Exchange.

At Westover, in the Isle of Wight, Lord Holmes.

At Newton Valence, Mrs. Knight, late of Barton-farm, near Winchester.

At Swarraton, in an advanced age, Mr. J. House.—Suddenly, as she was stepping into bed, Mrs. Dowden, wife of Mr. Dowden, sen. of Weston, in the parish of Mitchel-dover.

At Winchester, aged 95, Mrs. M. Lashford, widow of the late Mr. J. Lashford, soap-boiler, &c.—Mr. W. Doller, master of the White-Hart-Inn.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 113:

At Hill, Mr. Payne.

At Southampton, Mr. T. Beare, painter and glazier.

At Farnham, Mrs. Shotter, widow.—Mrs. Woodman, widow, of Bedhampton-mill, near Havant.

At Otterburne, Mr. J. Buxey, farmer, and brick-burner.—Mr. Thring.

WILTSHIRE.

Died.] At Salisbury, Mrs. S. Evans, wife of the Rev. J. E. master of the free grammar school.

At Marlborough, Mrs. Dobson, wife of Mr. D. pastry-cook.

At Leighton House, Mr. Phipps, youngest son of T. H. H. Phipps, Esq.—Mrs. Smith, widow of the late Mr. S. farmer of Baverstock.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Pococke, of Bishopstone, Wilts, to Miss Browne, of Lockinge, in this county.—Mr. W. Horsnail, of Warfield, in this county, to Miss A. Wilson, of Norwich.

At Lewes, in Sussex, Mr. T. Rickman, late of Maidenhead, to Miss L. Rickman.—Mr. N. Guy, of Hurley, to Miss House, eldest daughter of Mr. H. of Lashbrooke-Farm.

At Workington, Mr. T. Creaker, to Miss Cruttwell.

Died.] At Reading, Mrs. S. Cowdery, widow, and teacher at the girl's Charity School in Broad-street, from the time of its original institution in the year 1782.—Mr. D. Bushwell, dealer in bacon.—Mrs. Wild, wife of Mr. Wild, watchmaker, and secretary to the Infants Friend Society ever since the first institution, an office of which she uniformly acquitted herself to the entire satisfaction of all the friends and patrons of that excellent establishment.

At Newbury, in her 35th year Mrs. Lambe, wife of Mr. Lambe, surgeon.—Mr. A. Grove.

At Abingdon, aged 73, the Rev. B. Bowles.

At Old Windson, Mrs. S. Sills.

At Inkpen, in his 60th year, Mr. F. Durnford.

At Bracknall, in his 84th year, Mr. T. Markham.—In the prime of life, Mrs. Ironmonger, of Beenham, aged 77.—P. Body, Esq. of Shinfield.—Mr. W. Dicker, of Woolhampton.—The Rev. W. Cooke, B. D. rector of Hatford in this county, &c. &c.

At Wallingford, in her 74th year, Mrs. Button.—Mrs. Selwood, of Aldworth.

At Foster-house, near Egham, where he had been confined on account of mental derangement, Mr. Butters, formerly surgeon, of Wokingham.—Aged 80, Mr. T. Thackham, of Arborfield.—Mr. Round, attorney, formerly of Windsor.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Clifton, Mr J. Sayce, only son of Mr. Sayce, brewer, of Bath, to Miss C. Crofs, youngest daughter of the late J. Crofs, esq.

At Bristol, C. A. Elton, esq. eldest son of the Rev. Sir Abraham Elton, bart. to Miss Smith, daughter of J. Smith, esq. merchant.—Mr. M. G. Hawkins, attorney, to Miss E. Sheppard.

At Portlock, C. Poole, esq. of Torweston, Sampford Brett, to Miss M. Kent.

At Bath, Mr. F. Rossiter, to Miss H. Grant.—The Rev. P. Farrer, of Ashley, Northamptonshire, to Miss Andrews.

Died] At Bristol, aged 55, Captain W. Engledew, many years in the Guinea trade.—Mrs. Noble, wife of Mr. Alderman Noble. Mrs. Parsons.—Mr. E. S. Smith, youngest son of Mr. Smith, grocer.—Mr. Wall, sen. brewer.—Mr. P. Latham, jun. printer, and agent to the London and provincial newspapers.—Mr. R. Lovell, pin-maker, of Downend.—Aged 77, Mrs. Napier, late of Tintinhull.

At Toulouse, in France, whither she had gone for the benefit of her health, Mrs. William Coates, of Clifton, near Bristol.

At Bath, suddenly, Mr. Parkinson, dentist, late of Racquet-court, Fleet-street, London.—Mr. Merrett, wine-merchant.—Mrs. Penny.—Mr. Billeau, dancing master.—Mr. W. Glover, proprietor of the repository in Milford-street.—Mrs. Williams, widow of the late Mr. Williams, attorney, of Ashton.

At his lodgings, in this city, the Rev. Mr. Hewlett.—In his 21st year, Mr. G. F. Parry, second son of Dr. Parry.—In his 81st year, W. Dawson, esq.—Mr. W. Phillips, coach-maker.—Sir William Mansell, bart. of Ilchester, Carmarthenshire.—J. Partridge, esq. barrister.—Mrs. A. Horwood, daughter of the late Mr. C. Horwood, schoolmaster, of Bristol.—Mrs. Kirkham, wife of Mr. S. Kirkham, jun.

At Taunton, aged 82, Mrs. De Visme, widow, late of London.—Aged 85, Mrs. E. Brydges, relict of the late K. Brydges, esq. of Bedford-street, Covent-garden, London.

At Stapleton, in her 82d year, Mrs. Shute, widow of the late Rev. H. Shute.

At the Hotwells, Mr. B. Brook, formerly silver-smith in Bristol.—T. Barry, esq. of Loughbrook, county of Meath, Ireland.

At Frome, Mr. H. Simpson.—Miss Whitley, niece of Mr. Watts.

At Bathminster, Mrs. Herbert, widow.

At Long Ashton, Mr. J. Franks, late an accomptant in Bristol.

At Cathay, Mrs. Newton.

At Long Ashton, Mr. Francis Ashton, formerly of London, and a clerk in the Bank of England.

DORSETSHIRE.

Died.] At Yermister, Mr. E. Hayes, many years master of the White Hart inn.

At Dorchester, Mr. J. Hellier, of Sherbourne, to Miss Al. Hayne.

At Shafton, of a consumptive disorder, Mr. E. Buckland, jun. one of the coroners of this county.—Suddenly, while drinking a glass of liquor, Mr. Smith, farmer, of Motcombe.

At Camborne, at an advanced age, Mr. J. Bennett, principal clerk and agent to W. Harris, esq. of Rosewarne.

At Porlock, aged 95 years and 10 months, Mrs. M. Day.—At an advanced age, Mr. M. Vincent, farmer, of Alwiston, near Sherbourne.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Exeter, Mr. C. Loady, smith, to Miss M. A. Moffatt, daughter of Mr. R. Moffatt, joiner.

At Tiverton, M. B. Baker Bere, Esq. of Rill-house, Morebath, in this county, to Miss Leigh, youngest daughter of the late R. Leigh, Esq. of Bardon, in Somersetshire.

Died.] Miss Lear, sister to T. Lear, esq. of Sandwell-house.

At Henbury, Mr. W. Pountney, surgeon.

At Tothill, near Plymouth, aged 70, I. Guline, esq.

In London, aged 70, Mr. R. Rennell, merchant of Topsham.

At Exeter, Mrs. Ramsay, widow of the late Rev. Mr. Ramsay.—Aged 93, Mrs. M. Churley, of Affeuline, mother of Mr. G. Churley, conveyancer of Bristol.

At Plymouth, Lieutenant P. Vaillant, of the navy, only son of rear admiral Isaac Vaillant.—W. T. Miller, junior, son of T. Miller, Esq. agent victualler at this port.

At Sidmouth, Madame Elphinstone, daughter of the late admiral Kruse, and widow of the late Sir S. Elphinstone, of the Russian navy.—The Rev. H. Crowys, L.L.D. rector of Crowys, Morehard.

At Crediton, Mr. W. Brewitt, for 40 years past, surgeon and apothecary in that town.

At North Stoke, in his 72d year, while sitting in his chair, after eating a hearty breakfast, Mr. Britten, forty years clerk of the parish.

At Barley-house, in St. Thomas's, aged 17, J. S. Graves, esq. son of Captain Graves, of the royal navy.—Aged 77, Mrs. Kingdon, of Thoverton, mother of Mr. Kingdon, linen-draper, of Exeter.

At Gurrington, near Ashburton, at a very advanced age, Mr. R. Abraham, sen.—Aged 21 years and some months, Mrs. Holdsworth, wife of A. H. Holdsworth, esq. late of Mt. Galpin, Dartmouth.

At Modbury, in the barracks, aged 58, Mr. S. Street, quarter master in the regiment of King's Dragoon Guards.

At St. Thomas's, near Exeter, aged 22, Miss A. Coplestone, second daughter of the Rev. J. B. Coplestone, vicar.

At Hooe, Mrs. Harris, relict of the late C. Harris, esq. of Belvue, near Plymouth.

Mr. J. Hatton, carpenter, formerly of Plymouth.

mouth. It is rather a singular circumstance, that this person, about twenty years ago, having a severe attack of the rheumatism in his left arm, was advised to have it ironed with an iron box and a hot heater—and the experiment was actually performed—but it unfortunately proved a very pernicious one, as it ever after occasioned a total lameness on Mr. Hatton's left side.

Of an inflammation of the bowels, at the age of 34, Mrs. Milford, wife of Samuel Frederick Milford, Esq. of this city, and daughter of the late Joseph Fokett, Esq. of Finsbury-square, London. She possessed a well-informed mind, and was endowed with sound good sense, and a solid judgment in a very eminent degree. At her early period of life, she had learned to appreciate this world with such wisdom and justness, as are rarely acquired by protracted age. Though in the perfect enjoyment of all earthly blessings, she was instantly ready to resign them for ever, without a murmur. For moral excellence, in whatever station, she never failed to shew a sincere respect. The suavity of her temper and manners, was the theme of admiration with all who knew her. Her firm conviction of the truth of Christianity, and the views of the moral government of the Deity which it affords, together with the heartfelt hope of one day inheriting its promises, shed an habitual serenity and cheerfulness over her life and conversation. In her passage through this stage of existence, she exhibited a bright and attractive pattern of piety, humility, and every Christian virtue. In the fulfilment of all the relative obligations, she was ever actuated by the strictest principle, and manifested a high and invariable sense of duty. To the poor she was attentively kind and beneficent. Indeed, her entire disposition was affectionate and benevolent to such a degree, that she seemed to make it the constant rule of her conduct to prefer the pleasure and happiness of others to her own.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Bodmyn, Mr. Cummins, attorney, of Penzance, to Miss L. Edyvean.

At Broadwinch, the Rev. F. Bedford, of Perherwon, in this county, to Miss M. A. Whitter.

At St. Minver, Mr. S. E. Martyn, of St. Columb Minor, to Miss Symonds.

Died.] At Truro, Mr. B. Magor, assayer of copper ore, under the Cheedle Co. &c.

WALES.

In the formation of the Carmarthenshire rail-road, 4 crops of valuable stone-coal have been lately discovered, besides several others of inferior quality, the course of which was totally unknown before to the respective land owners and occupiers; a very promising vein of lead ore has been likewise discovered, on the same occasion, on the royalty of Mynydd Maur, an appurtenance (or supposed to be so) of the proprietor of the Golden-Grove estate.

Died.] Philip Yorke, Esq. of Erthig in Denbighshire. He was a gentleman of superior endowments, and the most benevolent disposition.—His hospitality, friendliness, and charity, made the ample fortune he inherited a common benefit; whilst the peculiar mildness and suavity of his manners, endeared him to his relatives, and to every one who had the honour of his acquaintance. He loved his country and the constitution of its government, from a conviction of their excellence; and what he loved he was always ready to support, both in his public and private capacity; although constitutional diffidence would not allow him to speak in the House of Commons, where he sat as burgess for Helstone and Grantham. But Mr. Yorke had a cultivated as well as benevolent mind; being well versed in most branches of polite literature; which an accurate and retentive memory enabled him to apply with great advantage. Of late years, he turned his attention a good deal to Welsh history and genealogy, in which, from the specimen given in his Royal Tribes of Wales, he appears to have made great progress. This study, rather dry in itself, was, in his hand, enlivened by a variety of authentic and entertaining anecdotes, many of which had escaped preceding historians. He had collected materials for a longer work of the same kind, which it is hoped, will hereafter see the light. His taste for natural beauties was very correct; the pleasure-grounds of Erthig are a decided proof of it. Of a character so respectable and amiable throughout, one of the most distinguishing traits was his talent for conversation. Few equalled him here. Whatever he advanced arose naturally from the occasion; and was expressed in such a happy manner and choice of words, as made him the very life and delight of society. Such was Philip Yorke! and as long as affection and gratitude retain their influence, so long will his memory be cherished by those who had an opportunity of knowing his worth.

SCOTLAND.

At Holyrood-house, in Edinburgh, James Hamilton, esq. eldest son of the late Lord A. H. and first cousin to the present Duke of Hamilton and Brandon.

At Aberdeen, in her 85th year, Mrs R. Ogilvie, widow of the late Hon. John Forbes, of Pirnigo.

At Edinburgh, the Rev. J. Stewart, minister of Greenlaw.

Married.] At Fintray-house, R. Wallace, esq. to Miss M. Forbes, daughter of Sir W. Forbes, bart. of Craiglevar.

At Dundas Castle, Sir William Pulteney, bart. of Westerhall, to Mrs. Stuart, widow of the late And. Stuart, esq. of Cattlemill and Torrance.

At Edinburgh, W. Birkmyre, esq. ensign in the Renfrewshire militia, to Miss Rutherford, only daughter of W. Rutherford, esq. of Eastbank,

Died.] At St. Andrew's, Wm. Baron, professor of belles-lettres and logic in that university.

In St. Andrew's-square, Edinburgh, Mrs. Robertson, relict of the late Lieutenant-general James Robertson, of Newbegging, Fife-shire, late colonel of the 19th regiment of foot, and the last British governor of New York, in America.

January 7th. At Edinburgh, John Walker, M. D. Minister of Collington, Professor of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh, and as a Naturalist, a Divine, an academical Teacher, an industrious inquirer in Philosophy, and a bold and original thinker, indisputably, one of the most eminent persons of the present age.—Dr. Walker was born at Edinburgh, about the year 1732. He was educated at its principal school, and afterwards, under the learned and ingenious Professors who then taught in its University. His professional destination was for the Church; and in proficiency in theological studies, he was excelled by no young man of that time. He studied, also, medicine, chemistry, natural philosophy, and especially botany, that most engaging branch of natural history, with extraordinary fondness and success. As he grew up to manhood, his time was divided between the prosecution of his own studies, and the education of several young gentlemen who were successively intrusted to his care; till he was admitted to holy orders, and became Minister of the parish of Glencroft, at about six miles distance from Edinburgh.—He was, at this period of his life, already an ardent votary of natural history, and a faithful disciple of the school of Linnæus. The natural history of Scotland had hitherto been but very little explored; so that he found it easy to enrich the science with a multitude of new discoveries. His residence at the *manse* or parsonage-house of Glencroft, was, on account of the state of the surrounding country, exceedingly favourable to his pursuits, as a naturalist: and he was ever assiduous to make his skill in natural history subservient to the improvement of rural economy, and the common arts of life. He took great delight, also, in examining all the practices of rural economy, in applying to their improvement the principles of common sense and philosophy, and in acting in the warm spirit of that sentiment beautifully ascribed by Virgil, to himself and Augustus, in the words—*meum miseratus agrestem*.—A character like this, was at that time, somewhat uncommon among the clergy of Scotland. Both the clergy and the nobility and gentry had, however, discernment and taste, to do justice to its dignity and importance. Dr. Walker, that he might have opportunity to examine the natural history of the Western Highlands, and the Hebræe Isles, as well as to observe the domestic economy of the inhabitants, and to inspect their moral,

intellectual, and religious condition, was sent, in the year 1767 or 1768, on a very honourable mission into those parts, at the expence of the Scottish Society for propagating Christian Knowledge. In the course of his journey, he made many discoveries in natural history. And the report which he communicated to the Society upon his return, gave the first hints of almost all the improvements, by which the cultivation of those parts of North Britain, and the condition and character of their inhabitants, have been since so very much ameliorated.—The late Earl of Hopeton, with a discrimination of merit, which does honour to his Lordship's memory, presented him to the living of Moffat; a pleasant village, which has been long famous for its springs of sulphurated and chalybeate waters, and is much frequented as a watering-place. Adjacent to this situation, are the mines of Leadhills and Wanlockhead, and that whole range of mountains which intersects the south of Scotland almost from East to West, and has been celebrated for its precious mineral stores by the ancient historians of the country. Dr. Walker explored, with unwearied diligence, the mineralogy of these mountains; examined the indigenous botany of the district; cultivated, with great taste and skill, a curious botanic garden; and made a large and valuable collection of specimens in all the different branches of natural history; while his courteous, attentive manners, and his conversation, polished, various, lively, rich in anecdote, rich in strong sense and philosophy, witty without impertinence, and eloquent without affectation or studied effort, was, at the same time the principal charm of Moffat, to all the elegant, and enlightened persons who resorted to it.—Upon the death of Dr. Ramsay, he was invited to the office of Professor of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh. To render that appointment more eligible to him, he was, soon after, translated from Moffat to the parish of Collington, in the immediate vicinity of Edinburgh. For the space of about seventeen years, he continued to deliver, in the University, a series of lectures, the most beautifully scientific in arrangement, the most accurate and multifarious in facts, the most ingenious and judicious in theory, the best illustrated by a display of specimens, the most eminently characterized by a clear, neat, manly, unaffected propriety of composition, of any lectures in physical science, that the writer of these particulars has ever had the fortune to hear. He read, also, a course of Lectures on Agriculture and Rural Economy, at which many of the landholders and farmers of the environs of Edinburgh attended, with great eagerness and respect. He instituted a Farmers' Society for the Improvement of Agricultural Knowledge. He was the founder of the Society for the Improvement of the Science of Natural History at Edinburgh. He

He made continual additions of great value to his collections of dried plants, and other specimens of Natural History. He held a correspondence with all the most eminent Naturalists in Europe, and received the visits of every ingenious foreigner of distinction who came to Edinburgh. He was constant and vigilant in the discharge of his duties as a Clergyman; and, in respect to his merits, he had the honour of being, one year, chosen to preside as Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church; the highest professional distinction that a Clergyman can receive in Scotland.—He published some Elementary Abstracts for the use of his students, an occasional Sermon or two, several Papers relative to the improvement of the Highlands, and various communications to the Society of Antiquaries in London, the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and other learned and scientific bodies. In the first volume of the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, is a Paper of his, on the Motion of the Sap in Plants, which I remember to have heard the late illustrious Dr. William Robertson declare, that he had read with extraordinary interest and amusement, and praise very highly both for the ingenuity of the experiments and the elegant propriety of the composition. Dr. Walker's conversation was unrivalled, in its power of lively amusement, in various instruction, in the rich display of vigorous and original energies of mind. Temperance and elegant neatness presided at his table, whenever he entertained a few of his friends. Those who remember his conversations in his own house, after supper, will ardently exclaim—*O noctes, cœnæque Deum!* He had the misfortune to lose the use of sight some years before his death. He married Miss Wauchope, an excellent and accomplished lady, of one of the best families in Scotland, but died without children. He was a member of many learned Societies at home and abroad. He has undoubtedly left some very valuable manuscripts, and a large and precious collection of Specimens of Natural History.

IRELAND.

Lately, three boats laden with provisions, arrived at the Grand Canal Harbour, in James's-street, Dublin, from Carrick-on-Shannon, in the county of Leitrim. In this passage they had to pass through sixty-five miles of that part of the river Shannon, which is called the Great Shannon, above Banagher, and likewise through sixty-one miles of the Grand Canal. These are the first vessels that ever arrived in Dublin, after a mediterranean voyage through the heart of the kingdom, by the above grand communications. There are now upwards of one hundred miles of the Shannon open for navigation, from Banagher, through the city of Limerick, to the Atlantic ocean—so that Ireland may now boast of having

upwards of one hundred and sixty miles of internal river navigation, communicating with the Capital, near the centre, by means of the above 61 miles of the Grand Canal.

Died.] On Summer-hill, Dublin, after a few hours illness, Mrs. Beresford, wife of Counsellor Beresford.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Geneva, on the 20th of November, 1803, aged 80 years, George Louis Le Sage, Fellow of the Royal Society of London, Corresponding Member of the late Academy of Sciences, at Paris, and associate of some other learned bodies. The lovers of Science who were favoured with his acquaintance, will regret that in the course of a long and studious life, scarcely a single fruit of his labours was given to the world. During part of his life the business of educating youth, and afterwards the irksomeness which he felt in preparing his ideas for the public eye, joined to his natural timidity, prevented him from finishing several works that had long employed his thoughts; but the character of his mind was universally allowed to be at the same time just and ingenious, luminous and profound, learned and original. His attention was occupied through life with an original theory on Gravitation, and an ideal mechanism, by which he explained its laws. This system he unfolded in a short paper which he presented to the Berlin Academy; and it was published in the Memoirs of that learned body, under the title of the Newtonian Lucretius. In his private life he was truly a philosopher, simple, modest, and inoffensive; zealous in doing all the good within his reach, and particularly kind in assisting the studies of those young men who were worthy of this distinction. His conversation was a constant source of instruction for those who would use it, and were able to follow the peculiar train of his ideas which he did not willingly break through; it was, besides, enlivened by an interesting simplicity of expression, and a pleasantry peculiarly his own. It is much to be wished that a part at least of his manuscripts may be left in a state fit for publication, that the world may not entirely lose the fruits of a long life spent in philosophical enquiry.

Killed, at the re-taking of the Lord Nelson Indiaman, by a shot from the Bellone French privateer, near Ferrol, off the North-west coast of Spain, Lieutenant-colonel M'Gregor Murray. He was one of the heads of the ancient, unfortunate house of M'Gregor; and, about 30 years ago, went out to India in the capacity of surgeon's mate. On his passage he was insulted by one of the officers of the ship, to whom, after his arrival in India, he sent a challenge, which the other did not think proper to accept. The Government, however, seeing that he was a young man of spirit, offered him a commission in their service, which he accepted,

accepted, and, by his merit, rose to the rank of Lieutenant-colonel. For many years he held the lucrative employment of adjutant-general to the forces in India; and is supposed to have accumulated a fortune of not less than 200,000*l.* As he has left no legitimate issue, the greater part of this sum will go to his eldest brother, Sir John McGregor Murray, bart. of Laurie, in Perthshire. The shock which the news of the aforesaid melancholy event must give to the relatives, and more especially to the two brothers, of the unfortunate gentleman deceased, (who expected to have spent, in happiness, the remainder of his days with them in his native land) may be more easily conceived than described. What must add to their grief on the present occasion is, that, between four and five years ago, the Colonel had returned from India with an intention of retiring from service; but, finding his health not so good in Britain as in Bengal, he went out again, in the Autumn of the year 1800, in hopes of being better seasoned for his native climate at his second return. The eldest brother (the Baronet) has the rank of Colonel in the East India Company's service, and, having been bred to the law, filled, for several years, with credit to himself, the high and important station of a Judge in India. The other, Alexander, is at present Colonel of the regiment of Royal Highland Edinburgh Volunteers.

At Versailles, in the seventy-ninth year of his age, Francis Dezoteux, formerly consulting-surgeon of Camps and Armies of the French King, and Knight of the Order of St. Michael. He was one of those enlightened Physicians to whom France was indebted for the introduction of the Inoculation of the Small-pox. Dezoteux was successively Surgeon to the Field-hospitals of the army of Flanders; Surgeon Major of the regiment du Roi; Inspector of Military Hospitals, and Physician to the Invalids at Versailles. His whole life was devoted to the cause of humanity. He made several journeys to London, in order to increase and perfect his knowledge in the art of Inoculation; the first experiments with which he made at Nancy, and at Passy, in the neighbourhood of Paris; and was obliged to carry on a celebrated process against the Parliament of Besançon, which had declared against Inoculation. During the storms of the Revolution, he lost his whole fortune; but his poverty did not deprive him either of the gratitude of his country, or of the attachment of his friends.

On the 24th of August, at Milan, the Abbate Fontana, one of the most celebrated Naturalists of Europe.

In March, at Goa, in the East Indies, Lieutenant-col. Robert Ker, in the East India Company's service.

At Rome, in his 51st year, the Portuguese Ambassador, Alexander de Souzae Holstein.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

IT now appears, by accounts from Bergen, in Norway, that the late embargo upon ships bound with cargoes of merchandize for the North Seas, was a seasonable measure of no small commercial utility. A small squadron of Dutch gun-brigs had escaped into those seas to intercept our trade at the time when, on account of the immediately previous interruption of the winter, the number of the cargoes sent to the northern parts of the Continent is the greatest. Government appears to have had timely intelligence of that expedition. The embargo, imposed at the very proper moment, has probably saved to the value of several hundred thousand pounds, to our merchants.

Sixty Vessels laden with timber had been cut out of the ice at Bergen, on the 10th of February; and were then to sail within ten days.

The London Dock Company have agreed to add, by a new subscription, 260,000*l.* sterling to their former capital of 1,200,000*l.* With this addition, the works, comprehending the dock and warehouses, will be completed in summer.

The prices of cattle and of leather were sensibly lower than they had lately before been, at last Bristol fair. They decline, in general, over the country.

The coinage of money in Great Britain, amounted, in the reign of Queen Anne, only to two millions sterling. That of the reign of George the First, was eight millions. That of the much longer reign of George the Second, amounted but to eleven millions. In the reign of his present Majesty, money has been coined to the value of sixty-four millions sterling: and of this, thirty-two millions within these last twenty years.

A number of tons of dollars have been sent down to Birmingham by the Canal, to be converted into crown-pieces, at least to receive the same impressions by the machinery of Mr Boulton. This measure will tend to prevent the circulation of counterfeits; as the effect of Mr. Boulton's machinery cannot be easily imitated by any secret apparatus; and as no counterfeits executed abroad will be submitted to the new impression. But we much fear that the scarcity of silver will not entirely cease, till a happy change in the situation of the country shall make it eligible to remove the restriction by which the Bank of England is now prohibited from making its payments in money. It is, indeed, true, that the rate at which these dollar-crowns are to pass in circulation is such, as to leave small temptation to export, or melt them down, as bullion.

In the year 1800, were sold in Cornwall, Copper-ores to the quantity of

55,972 Tons, 12 Cwt. and 2 Qrs.	for	£.557,463	8s. 3d.
1801—57,198 Tons, for	471,872	8 6
1802—53,364 Tons, for	447,843	14 0
1803—61,312 Tons, for	53,667	10 0

The Directors of the East India Company have hired eight extra-ships, bearing, in all, 4638 tons, for the outward voyage of the present season.

The dollars now in currency weigh 402 grains. The proper weight of the crown-piece, is 464 grains.

The land-holders in Essex and the counties adjacent have had meetings to consider of petitioning Parliament against the Corn-laws, as, in a season like the present, they are oppressive to Agriculture.

It has been estimated, that the diminution in the price of bread, for the present year, in comparison with what it cost in the late years of scarcity, is equal to an abatement of taxes and public expences in general, to the amount of thirty millions annually.

Irish melf-beef, Dutch and Irish butter, wheat, and several other sorts of store-provisions, have fallen in price in the London markets, in the course of last month. The prices of beans, peas, oats, and barley, have lately risen. Irish salt pork is now ten shillings an cwt. lower than it was on the 21st of February.

Red and yellow bark, by a rise in price of from 1s. 6d. to 2s. a pound, are now, the former at 11s. 6d. the latter at 14s. 6d. per lib. Cotton of Berbice, which was on the 21st of February, at 1s. 11½d. per lib. is at 4s. a lib. Jamaica chipped logwood has risen from 24l. to 25l. per ton.—Sugars have had, in general, a rise, in some instances, to the amount of one-eighth of the whole price.—The rise in the price of coffee has been also considerable: the best West India coffee is at the high rate of 7l. 10s. a cwt. West India goods in general may probably continue to rise, while the spring cargoes are made up for the North of Europe, and till there shall be new arrivals from Jamaica, and the other isles, in this country.

The Bank of Ireland issued notes in 1802, to the amount of 2,600,000l. Its issue of notes in 1803, was the value of 2,911,000l. sterling.

The foreign goods imported into Ireland, and then re-exported, are of the total value of 300,000l. One-half of this re-exportation, or to the value of 150,000l. sterling, is to Great Britain.

American goods have not, in general, varied materially in price, since February.

Teas are, in general, higher than they were in the end of last month. India sugars, saltpetre, and various other East India goods, have also risen in price.

Seeds for sowing naturally rise in price, as the time for using them advances.

From some merchants and manufacturers from the country, we hear warm and testy complaints; while others speak of large orders, and plentiful remittances. In general, however, the condition of our trade and manufactures may be considered as flourishing. Goods from the Baltic may be expected to fall in price, as the season shall advance, and the fleets arrive from that quarter.

The late communications in Parliament, relative to the state of the exchange between Great Britain and Ireland, seem to have had a beneficial effect. The exchange between the two countries has since fallen to 16½ per cent. by which, allowance being made for the difference of the monies, Ireland suffers only about 8 per cent. loss.

Our 3 per cents. consols are at 5½; bank stock at 156; Navy 5 per cents. at 89½.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE greatest part of the present month has been favourable for the different operations of husbandry, and of course much field-work has been performed in the more southern parts of the Island; but in the northern districts, the weather has been more severe, and consequently a much less progress made in the business of ploughing. The wheats in general look well and healthy. Those of the later sowings have come forward in a very favourable manner during this month. The price of grain is much the same as in our last;—The average price of Wheat throughout England and Wales is 50s. Rye, 32s. 10d. Barley, 23s. Oats, 20s. 2d. Beans, 33s. 6d. Peas, 37s. 4d.

Potatoes are unusually dear for the state of the season.

Though the season has been so very open, the prices of both lean and fat stock keep up. In Smithfield market, Beef yields from 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d. Mutton, 5s. to 5s. 8d. Veal, 5s. to 5s. 6d. Pork, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d. In Newgate and Leadenhall markets, Beef yields from 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d. Mutton, 4s. to 4s. 8d. Veal, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. Pork, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.

Hay and Straw. In St. James's market, the average price is from 4l. to 5l. 12s. Straw, 1l. 13s. to 1l. 19s. At Whitechapel, Hay yields from 4l. to 5l. 10s. Clover, 5l. to 6l. 8s. Straw, 1l. 12s. to 1l. 18s.

METEOROLOGICAL

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from February 25, to March 24, inclusive, two Miles N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.		Wind N.E.	Thermometer.		Wind S.
Highest 30.00.	Feb. 26.		Highest 63°	March 17.	
Lowest 29.38.	March 4.	Wind N.E.	Lowest 24°	Feb. 26 and 3 days in March N.E.	
Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 33 hundredths of an inch.		Between the middle of the day on the 2d inst. and the same hour on the 3d, the Mercury fell from 29.85. to 29.52.		Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 31°	
				On the 17th inst. the thermometer was as high as 63°, and on the 18th, at two o'clock, it was not higher than the freezing point, or 32°.	

The quantity of rain fallen since our last report is equal to 4.15 inches in depth.

The last month may be divided into three distinct periods, with regard to the temperature of the atmosphere. The first eight or nine days it was very cold; from the fourth to the seventeenth, inclusive, it gradually increased in heat; till, as we have noted above, the thermometer, on the last of those days, was as high as 63°, at which point, or nearly so, it remained between two and three hours; from the seventeenth till within the last day it has been exceedingly severe, during which the temperature has two or three times been seven or eight degrees below the freezing-point, and on some of the days it has never once been higher than 32° or 33°.

The wind, in the cold parts of the month, has blown from the N. E. and in the warmer days it has been W.S.W. Snow and hail, in small quantities, have fallen three or four days.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The several communications, with the after-mentioned signatures, do not suit the plan of our Miscellany.

Monitor Modestus.—(A. C.—B. C. &c.)—N. N.—A Constant Reader.—Detector.—B. F. E****.—S. H. T.—D. U.—(A. S.—W.)—A Highlander.—S. R. N.—P. I.—O.—Nafica.—Publicus.—R. Jones.—J. D.—J. Larwood.—An Admirer Reader.—An Officer.—J. C.—d.—A Trinitarian Immaterialist.—Philomelas.—Enquirer.—Auditor.—R. Sewell.—R. W.—T. C.—C.—T.—A British Volunteer.—Volti.—W. Lea.—W. F.—W. H. W.—Cato.—Heranio.—T. Boole.—H. S.—Orson.—R. D.—W. D.—S. Whitchurch.—G. L. E. Nottingham.—J. S. C. (Tale)—A Reader.—S.—Alban.—S. Whitchurch.—A Civil Volunteer.—A. Z.—F. W. D.—Vigorniensis.—P. M. James.—W. B. on Bangor Ferry.—J. T. J. S.—J. R.—W. N.

The Description of late Deirg.—Thoughts on the Volunteer Corps.—The Poem on the Mammoth, are inadmissible.

We cannot pledge ourselves to insert Vida's Game at Chesh till we have seen it.

ERRATA.

In the plate of the Meteor, in No. 111, for *November 6*, read *November 13*.

In page 229, of this Number, line 12, instead of "the *three* summits or highest levels, viz. through, &c." should be "the *two* summits or highest levels, viz. through the tunnel at Braunstone, and through the deep cutting at Bulborne on the Chalk-hills near Tring, have both experienced the want of water even for the limited trade that has yet been carried on; the water on the third summit, viz. through the intended tunnel at Blisworth, has not yet been proved by experience, equal to the waste of locking down at Stoke-Bruerne."

In line 28, same page, instead of "to preserve water for the *Blisworth* summit," read, "to preserve water for the *very long and leaky level south of Walworth*."